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BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

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VOLUME XVII NUMBER 5 MARCH 1941

CONTENTS

Letter of April 4, 1941—Department of Architecture 2
To Directors of Schools, Ateliers, Correspondents and Students

WHO'S WHO ON THE JURY 2

A SWIMMING POOL—ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY PRIZE 5
Class A Problem III *(Illustrations on pages 17 to 21)*

A MILITARY CAMP 8
Warren Prize *(Illustrations on pages 22 to 24)*

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HISTORICAL AND MODERN FORTIFICATIONS . . . 10
Archaeology Problem I

AN AMERICAN HOUSE 11
Archaeology Problem II *(Illustrations on pages 27 and 28)*

A PEDIATRICIAN'S WAITING ROOM 12
Elementary Interior Design II *(Illustrations on page 25)*

A MOVIE STAR'S DRESSING SUITE 13
Advanced Interior Design II *(Illustrations on page 26)*

A BRONZE GROUP 13
Sculpture Program VI *(Illustrations on pages 27 and 28)*

REPORT OF AWARDS 14

March 7, 1941, in Chicago
Class A Problem III

March 13, 1941

Warren Prize	Elementary Interior Design II
Archaeology Problem II	Advanced Interior Design II

April 3, 1941
Sculpture Program VI

The Critiques in The Bulletin are presented as an official opinion by a member of the jury delegated for this purpose, and should not be interpreted as the collective opinion of the jury.

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To the Directors of the Schools, Ateliers, Correspondents, and Students Co-operating with the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design:

Inasmuch as the Committee on Architecture will shortly prepare the schedule and choice of programs for next year, it seems an appropriate time to ask for comments and suggestions from those interested. Although questionnaires, because of their number, have become a nuisance in our daily lives, they still serve a purpose and are about the only way one can get a basic consensus of opinion. We are, therefore, enclosing one which we hope you will fill out at your earliest convenience in order that we may know your point of view and prepare programs that will reflect your desires as well as our own.

In addition to the matter of programs, the Committee would appreciate your opinion regarding preliminary sketches since very definite arguments for and against have been brought to our attention. Although we believe in the usefulness of the sketch as an exercise in itself and as a good basis for developing study, we are not unaware that the penalties are severe for a student, perhaps indisposed the day he takes the exercise, who under ordinary circumstances may be brilliant. We ask your guidance.

The Beaux-Arts Institute of Design will end its forty-eighth school year in June with approximately 810 registrations, full year, half year, and single problems, representing the work of 24 colleges and universities, 8 ateliers, and 9 independents.

Two out-of-town judgments, one in Atlanta and the other in Chicago, have already been held this year. The third will be in Washington in May. It is planned to have an equal number next year although the places have not yet been chosen.

The number of prize problems next year will be the same as this with the exception of the Illuminating Engineering Society Prizes which terminated as planned with the school year 1940-1941.

All other details of our procedure will remain the same next year as for this.

QUESTIONNAIRE

CLASS A

1. Do you find a good distribution in the character of the subjects?
   (If not, what type needs more emphasis?)
2. Have we succeeded in relating them progressively?
3. Have the problems been too difficult?

CLASS B

1. Do you find a good distribution in the character of the subjects?
   (If not, what type needs more emphasis?)
2. Have we succeeded in relating them progressively?
3. Have the problems been too difficult?

PRELIMINARY SKETCHES

Would you prefer that the preliminary sketches be retained?
(Give brief reasons if opposed.)

OTTO TEEGEN, *Director*
Department of Architecture

April 4, 1941

WHO'S WHO ON THE JURY

S. C. BERDON, 317 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.

Firm: With New Orleans Public Service, Inc.
Studied: L. S. U., Tulane University, University of Wisconsin
Member: Illuminating Engineering Society
Major Work: Architectural lighting, Eucharistic Congress, New Orleans, La.

ROBERT CARSON, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City

Firm: With Rockefeller Center, Inc.
Studied: University of Pennsylvania
Major Work: Residence of Lawrence Ottinger, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Store for I. Miller, 53rd St. and 5th Ave., New York City
New Broadcasting Studios for N.B.C.
For Rockefeller Center: Skating Rink, Cafe Françaises, English Grills Floodlighting of R.C.A. Building, Xmas Displays, Flower Shows, etc.

THOMAS CARTER, 1340 Monroe St. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Firm: With Grand Rapids Store Equipment Company
Studied: Armour Institute
Art Institute of Chicago
Member: Associate of American Institute of Architects
Illuminating Engineering Society

O. P. CLEAVER, Bloomfield, N. J.

Firm: With Westinghouse Lamp Division
Studied: Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.
Member: American Institute Electrical Engineers,
Illuminating Engineering Society
Yale Engineering Society
Major Work: Lighting Application and Promotion

CHARLES H. DORNBUSCH, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Firm: With Loebl and Schlossman
Studied: Columbia and Princeton
Member: American Institute of Architects

WINSTON ELTING, 152 East Ontario St., Chicago, Ill.

Firm: Associated with Paul Schweikher and Theodore W. Lamb
Studied: Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn.
Princeton University
Atelier LeFevre-Ferran, Paris
American School Fontainebleau
Member: American Institute of Architects
Major Work: Residential and Commercial

WALTER S. FRAZIER, 540 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Firm: Frazier & Raftery
Studied: University of Illinois
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Ecole des Beaux-Arts
Member: American Institute of Architects
Major Work: Residental

CARL FRELINGHUYSEN GOULD, JR., 406 New World Life Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Firm: Carl F. Gould and Associates
Studied: University of Washington
Yale University, B. F. A. 1939
Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts
Member: Junior A. I. A., Washington State Chapter
Major Work: On housing project, stores, homes, schools, hotels, for other architects

ERNEST A. GRUNSFELD, JR., 540 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Firm: Ernest A. Grunsfeld, Jr., Wallace F. Yerkes, Associates
Studied: Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1918
American Academy Rome (visiting fellow)
Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris
Member: American Institute of Architects
Awards: Gold Medal A. I. A.—Chicago (Planetarium)
Gold Medal A. I. A. (Student)
Gold Medal S. A. D. G.
Rotch Prize
Silver Medal Pan American Congress Montevideo '40
Major Work: Michigan Blvd. Garden, Jane Addams Houses, Adler Planetarium, etc.

GILBERT K. HARDACRE, 79 West Monroe St., Chicago, Illinois

Firm: With Public Service Company of Northern Illinois
Studied: University of Illinois
Member: Illuminating Engineering Society
Awards: James M. Gilchrist award
James E. Davidson award
Major Work: Public Service Company of Northern Illinois
Chicago Lighting Institute
Electrical Association of Chicago
I. E. S.

DEAN H. HOLDEN, 1960 East 57th St., Cleveland, Ohio

Firm: Holdenline Company
Studied: Yale—Department of Architecture
Member: Illuminating Engineering Society
American Institute of Architects
Major Work: Fixture manufacturers, and lighting engineer
Licensed architect—Ohio

ERIC KEBBON, 161 East 82nd St., New York City

Studied: Massachusetts Institute of Technology—B.S. in Architecture, 1912
Studied under Despradelle—traveled in Europe
Member: Fellow American Institute of Architects
Member New York Chapter since 1921
Member Beaux-Arts Institute of Design
Major Work: Resident architect—new building for M. I. T. Cambridge, Mass., 1913-17
Various college buildings and office buildings in association with Welles Bosworth including A. T. & T. building, New York City
Country residences in Greenwich, Conn., and in New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York
Prepared plans for permanent engineers school and post at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, for corps of engineers—U. S. Army—in charge of construction of army cantonments, as Major Engineer Corps Consultant for "Housing Company" Boston. Designed U. S. Post Offices in New York City, and Florida, South Carolina and New York State
Architect for Board of Education in charge of design and construction of New York City School Buildings, all boroughs

GRANVILLE S. KEITH, Department of Architecture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Studied: Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.
University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Atelier Defrasse & Madelaine
Member: Delta Tau Delta
Scarab Fraternity
Awards: Plym Scholarship
Foundation for Architecture and Landscape Architecture, Lake Forrest
Major Work: Instructor in Architectural Design

THOMAS J. KILLIAN, 21 West 58th St., New York City

Firm: With Barkon, Frink, Sterling
Studied: M. I. T.
Princeton
Member: Illuminating Engineering Society
Major Work: Physics and illumination

THEODORE W. LAMB, 152 East Ontario St., Chicago, Ill.

Firm: Associated with Paul Schweikher and Winston Elting
Studied: Dartmouth College, B.A., 1924
Cambridge University, 1925
Yale University, B.F.R., 1930
Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts, 1928-29
Member: Beaux-Arts Institute of Design
American Institute of Architects
Major Work: Residential and Commercial Work in Northern Illinois and Indiana

JERROLD LOEBL, 333 W. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Firm: Loebl and Schlossman
Studied: Armour Institute of Technology
Member: American Institute of Architects

HERBERT A. MAGOON, 14 East 46th St., New York City

Firm: H. A. Magoon (own practice)
Studied: University of Minnesota
Member: New York Society of Architects
Awards: Gold Medal by Pan American Congress of Architects
Moorman Design Prize University of Minnesota, 1924
Major Work: Jones Beach State Park
Administration Office for Long Island Parks at Belmont State Park
Bath House and Swimming Pool at High Bridge Park, New York City

GABRIEL MASSENA, 704 Delaware Ave., Wilmington, Del.

Firm: Massena and duPont
Studied: Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, D.P.L.G.
Member: American Institute of Architects
Beaux-Arts Institute of Design
S. A. D. G.
Awards: Various prizes at the Beaux-Arts School and Institut de France
Logist for the Rome Prize
Major Work: Sunken Gardens and Carillon Tower, Nemours, Delaware
Edison Tower, Menlo Park, New Jersey
Delaware Hospital, Wilmington, Delaware
State Welfare Home, Smyrna, Delaware
Numerous private residences in Wilmington, schools

J. F. MAYO, 753 Union St., Jackson, Mich.

Firm: Consumers Power Company
Studied: Largely self-education and 7 years Illuminating Engineer Laboratory, General Electric Company, Schenectady
Member: Illuminating Engineering Society
Engineering Society of Detroit
Major Work: Illuminating engineering

JOHN E. MUELLER, 14 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Firm: With West Penn Power Company
Studied: Carnegie Institute of Technology
Member: Associate Member, I. E. S.
American Society Heating and Ventilating Engineers, Penn. Engineering Association, and Edison Engineering Institute
Alpha Theta Industrial Honorary
Founders Scholarship, and Builders Exchange Scholarship—C. I. T.
Major Work: Past Chairman, E.E.I. Lighting Sales Com., P.E.A. Commercial Sales Com.
Manager of Commercial Sales, West Penn Power Company

EDWARD G. NOVAK, 67 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Firm: Ed. G. Novak and Associates
Studied: Edison Engineering Institute
Member: Illuminating Engineering Society

D. W. PRIDEAUX, 500 Stinson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Firm: General Electric Lamp Department
Studied: University of Wisconsin, E. C.
Member: I. E. S., M.P Ls., Engineers Club
Major Work: Lighting design and promotion

EDWARD RAMBUSCH, 2 West 45th St., New York City

Firm: Rambusch Decorating Company
Studied: Denmark—England
Member: Illuminating Engineering Society

RALPH G. RAYMOND, 72 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Firm: With Commonwealth Edison Company
Studied: University of Illinois
Lewis Institute
Member: Illuminating Engineering Society

BORIS RIABOFF, 1071 Sixth Ave., New York City

Firm: Executive Chairman of Design Department, New York University, New York City
Studied: University of Pennsylvania, M.A.
One year in Europe on scholarship, 1927
Previous education Engineering Military Academy in Russia
Member: Sigma Xi
Awards: Henry Gillet Traveling Scholarship, 1927
Final competition for Tomb of Unknown Soldier, Washington, D. C.
Major Work: Residences on Long Island
Previously in Philadelphia

ELMER C. ROBERTS, 82 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Firm: E. E. Roberts and Elmer C. Roberts, Inc., Architects
Studied: University of Illinois, University of Michigan, Travel study in France, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Germany
Member: American Institute of Architects; President Chicago Chapter from June 1938 to June 1940
Major Work: Churches and semi-public buildings; multiple housing; Industrial and commercial:
Luther Memorial Church, Chicago; Julia Lathrop Homes, Chicago (with others); Borden's Hamilton Park Plant, Chicago

JOHN W. ROOT, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Firm: Holabird and Root
Studied: Cornell University
Ecole des Beaux-Arts
Member: Fellow, American Institute of Architects
Society of Graduates of Beaux-Arts
Art Institute of Chicago (Governor Member)
Sigma Phi
Awards: Gold Medal New York Architectural League, 1930
Gold Medal Chicago Chapter, A. I. A.
Major Work: Board of Trade, Palmolive, 333 buildings, Chicago
Ramsey County Court House, St. Paul, Minn.
Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.
Lafayette Building, Washington, D. C.
General Electric Bldg., Chicago

PAUL SCHWEIKHER, 152 East Ontario St., Chicago, Illinois

Firm: Schweikher, Elting and Lamb, Architects
Studied: University of Colorado and Armour Institute—Engineering
Art Institute and Yale University—Architecture
B.F.A. Yale, '29
Further study in England, France, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Mexico, Japan, etc.
Member: Arts Club Chicago; Art Institute; Museum of Modern Art
Awards: Matchau Fellowship, A. W. Brown (2nd place)
Lehigh Portland Cement—Airport (place); G. E. Small House (Grand Prize), and mentions in House and Gardens Competitions, etc.
Major Work: Third Unitarian Church; Residential

WILLIAM JONES SMITH, 430 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Firm: Childs and Smith, Architects
Studied: University of Pennsylvania, 1903
Ecole des Beaux-Arts, 1907
Cass Gilbert office, 1909
Holabird & Roche office, 1912
Member: Plan Committee of Winnetka
Fellow A. I. A.
Library Committee Burnham Library
Major Work: University buildings, school buildings, banks and office buildings, Insurance buildings, churches, Institutional work, Hospitals, and Housing Plans

RICHARD BORING SNOW, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City

Firm: Richard Boring Snow, Architect
Studied: Columbia University A. B., 1926; B. Arch., 1931
Member: American Institute of Architects
Faculty of the Day Art School, Cooper Union
New York Museum of Science and Industry, Consultant on exhibits, and general architectural and decorative problems

Awards: Honorable Mention, N. Y. World's Fair Competition, '37 (with Stone and Ketchum)
Certificate of excellence, Queens Chamber of Commerce, '40 (for Kew Gardens Hills)

Major Work: Domestic work in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey (including much interior architecture); Focal Food Building, New York World's Fair, 1939 (with Goodwin, Kebbon, Stone and Ketchum)
Kew Gardens Hills, A garden apartment group of 20 acres at Kew Gardens, Long Island
Stonehenge, a garden apartment group of 10 acres at Albany, N. Y.
Special exhibits for the Museum, including the recent one on the Scientific achievements of Leonardo da Vinci

J. L. STAIR, 1123 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Firm: With Curtis Lighting, Inc.
Studied: University of Illinois
Member: Illuminating Engineering Society
Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu
Major Work: Chief Engineer, Curtis Lighting, Inc.
Member Committee for planning and lighting for Century of Progress
Delegate to International Congress of Illumination, Berlin, 1931
Past Resident—Illuminating Engineering Society
Assisted in planning Chicago Lighting Institute
Author "The Lighting Book," and others

HAROLD TATTON, Maplewood, N. J.

Firm: Associated with John Mead Howells
Studied: Sutherland Institute; City and Guilds of London Institute; London University
Donn Barber Atelier
Member: N. J. Society of Architects
Suburban Society of Architects
Beaux-Arts Institute of Design
Beaux-Arts Society of Architects
Awards: Honours—Technology, City and Guilds of London Institute
Honours—Building Construction and Architecture (London University)
Major Work: Beekman Tower, 1st Ave., New York City
Memorial Hall, and Engineering School, Pratt Institute
Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 45th St., New York City
Numerous Residences and Miscellaneous work

WALTER G. THOMAS, 101 Park Ave., New York City

Firm: Walter G. Thomas
Studied: Harvard University; Traveling Fellow; Duquesne Atelier in Paris; and at the American Academy in Rome
Member: Member of American Institute of Architects and the New York Chapter Alumnus of American Academy in Rome
Major Work: Residential, Hospital, and Institutional work. At present Consultant to the Board of Control of the State of West Virginia and Senior Architect for the Board of Education, New York City

L. A. S. WOOD, Cleveland, Ohio

Firm: With Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
Studied: University of London, England
Member: Illuminating Engineering Society
International Commission on Illumination
American Public Works Association
National Safety Council

A SWIMMING POOL

CLASS A PROBLEM III

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY PRIZE

THE PROGRAM—*Andrew F. Euston, New Haven, Conn.*

The following prizes will be awarded: First Prize $300.00; Second Prize $200.00; Third Prize $100.00; five prizes of $50.00 each. An additional amount is available for the award of ten scholarships covering registration fees for the school year 1941-1942.

This prize will be awarded to and including the school year 1940-1941.

Aim of this Competition:

To blend the elements of architectural composition and artificial illumination into an inseparable union, each wholly dependent on the other for this effect. More specifically, the ideal to be sought, is a complete harmony of materials for building and lighting, to serve dual architectural functions, namely:

(1) Physical—most efficient use of space for activities it shelters;

(2) Esthetic—appeal to emotions through senses.

This program is concerned with the architectural treatment of the swimming pool and the space around it, and will exclude any consideration of the remainder of the building of which they are a part.

Location:

The pool and space around it form part of a city athletic club building. Lockers, equipment rooms, etc., are not part of this program. Entrances and other openings to the pool space are left to the discretion of the designer, as is the use of the deck or landing space around the pool proper.

Dimensions:

For pool space:
- horizontal—the pool space inside enclosing walls shall not exceed 11,000 sq. ft.
- vertical—the clear height of pool space, from deck level to underside of roof supports shall not exceed 40 feet.

For pool proper:
- horizontal—the pool shall be 42 feet by 75 feet (six lanes wide).
- vertical—the depth of pool from deck to low point (under 3 metre diving-board) shall be 13 feet. Minimum depths at ends shall be: at diving end 8 feet below deck; at other end 7 feet below deck. Water level shall be one foot below deck.

Functions:

The functions within the pool and surrounding space will be as follows:

A. Casual swimming and diving by members and guests;
B. Swimming and diving competitions by experts, with members and guests as an audience;
C. Revues and Carnivals
    (a) with stars performing and members and guests as an audience
    (b) with members participating (costume affairs, etc.)

Accessories: (within the 11,000 sq. ft. and as occasion demands).

Spectator seating for 400 persons.

Areas devoted to refreshment, ultra-violet-ray basking and similar elements.

Decorative water effects (fountains, etc.)

Space for orchestra.

JURY OF AWARD—*March 7, 1941, in Chicago, Ill.*

HARRY K. BIEG
GORDON BUNSHAFT
CHARLES H. DORNBUSCH
WINSTON ELTING
WALTER FRAZIER
ERNEST A. GRUNSFELD, JR.
GILBERT PHELPS HALL
ROBERT S. HUTCHINS
GEORGE KECK
JOHN LORD KING
JERROLD LOEBL
NATHANIEL OWINGS
ELMER C. ROBERTS
JOHN W. ROOT
PAUL SCHWEICKER
WM. J. SMITH

Engineers:

S. C. BERDON
THOMAS CARTER
OSCAR P. CLEAVER
GEORGE G. COUSINS
GILBERT K. HARDACRE
DEAN H. HOLDEN
THOMAS J. KILLIAN
J. F. MAYO
JOHN E. MUELLER
EDWARD G. NOVAK
D. W. PRIDEAUX
EDWARD RAMBUSCH
RALPH G. RAYMOND
J. L. STAIR
EDWARD D. TILLSON
L. A. S. WOOD

School Representatives:

Carl F. Guenther, Cleveland School of Architecture, W. R. U.
Granville S. Keith, University of Illinois
Frank Montana, University of Notre Dame

REPORT OF THE JURY—*W. J. Smith, Charles H. Dornbusch, Thomas Carter*

The Illuminating Engineering Society competition for a Swimming Pool for a City Athletic Club produced a very unusual set of solutions seen from the architectural as well as the illuminating standpoint. There were 112 submissions and the variations of approach were interesting to the Jury and very provocative. A lighting problem is elusive and is one of the most difficult to solve. There are infinite possibilities but at the same time numerous pitfalls.

In this particular problem of designing a swimming pool for a City Athletic Club, there were three distinct functions listed in the program:

1. Casual swimming and diving;
2. Swimming and diving competitions, with an audience;
3. Revues and carnivals.

Undoubtedly the one which appealed most to the imagination was the third, involving as it does all the glamour, imagination and fantasy of an aquacade, with all aspects dramatized through superlative lighting. But considered in the cold atmosphere of a possible board of directors meeting of such a Club the first question that arises is this, "Under which of these conditions is the swimming pool mostly to be used?" The answer must inevitably be for "Casual Swimming and Diving." It must be attractive *all* the time to induce the maximum use by the members for swimming and encourage non-swimmers to find a pleasant atmosphere for lounging and watching the activities, to indulge in synthetic sun bathing and to patronize the bar.

Secondly, it must be adequate for swimming meets and for an audience to have clear vision and comfort while viewing the races. These meets would not be a daily event and would happen only at intervals, perhaps not more than once a month.

If these conditions are met and the design still lends itself to a stunning imaginative spectacle, then one could say that a superlative job had been done. To achieve the last at the expense of the other two and in particular the first, would open the design to serious criticism. It was with this point of view that the Jury considered the drawings submitted for this competition.

General criticism was directed at those designs which completely overemphasized the spectacular carnival atmosphere which might be required only two or three times a year.

In many of the designs the only color in the room was provided by the lighting. This seemed both costly and of questionable merit. All the color need not have come from lighting sources but could well have been a blending of natural colors or materials with illumination. The desire to achieve curious and dazzling effects at any cost was not approved of by the Jury. Too few of the problems were simple and unostentatious.

The Jury was sympathetic to various attempts on the part of the competitors to eliminate the bleacher seats when not in use.

From the viewpoint of the lighting engineers it was interesting to note a preponderance of pinpoint spot lighting used as a source of general illumination. This is doubtless an expression of the architect's desire to eliminate hanging and exposed fixtures from an interior scheme of decoration.

Another interesting point was the generous use of incandescent lighting and a relatively minor use of fluorescent illumination, contrary to commercial practice today.

The first prize, design of A. B. White, University of Pennsylvania, was chosen because it had the virtue of simplicity and practical development in both architectural as well as illuminating arrangements. Pleasant surroundings are provided at all times as well as for the carnival or fête. The architectural concept considered the pool in relation to the balcony and the staging of the spectacle. The illuminating engineers stressed the ingenuity displayed by the designer in providing a dual purpose underwater lighting which might be utilized for the illumination of the pool as well as for the lighting of the pageant activities. An ingenious device was the use of ceiling fixtures which could be lowered or raised from their position in such a way as to provide alternately concentrated direct light or diffused indirect light.

In the second prize—T. Longstreth, Princeton University, the general conception of the design was nicely adapted to lighting in its essential form but the character of the room was less satisfactory. The design made use of the idea of a cyclorama for the ceiling of the pool area and by this use was enabled to provide flexible dramatic possibilities in lighting effects suitable to all conditions. The planning arrangement was very simple and restrained. The most favorable feature of the lighting in the second prize was the overhead gallery from which the operator could project a variety of lighting effects with a relatively simple equipment and without complicated maintenance problems. The rest of the lighting was straightforward and well conceived.

Third prize, J. C. Tighe, University of Pennsylvania, in general conception is not unlike the first prize with the exception that the lighting was considered to display less ingenuity and to be less thought out in detail. One desirable feature of the problem was the projection booth not unlike the gallery provided in the second prize design. The leaning wall across from the balcony would enable a variety of lighting effects to be obtained. The dark wainscoting provides an excellent background for the pageantry on the side opposite the seating. The simplicity of the design was commended.

The design submitted by F. W. Binckley, University of Oklahoma, was given an H. C. inasmuch as he ignored the specific requirements of the program regarding the pool. The inverted dome lighting was of special interest to the engineers.

The design of C. Stewart, University of Illinois, while it had several aspects which were objected to, was also strongly advocated by various members of the Jury because of its pleasant arrangement as a club pool. Its enclosure of lounge space behind a glass screen separating it from the swimming area was attractive. The curtain arrangement shutting off the balcony seats when not in use was commendable.

W. F. Shellman, Jr., Princeton University, used a dome form with central lighting element to achieve all the various lighting effects. It was not satisfactory from the illuminating engineers' point of view and architecturally left much to be desired because of the difficulties encountered in adapting the rectangular pool and seating to this fixed shape. This particular form is one of the most difficult to treat acoustically.

H. Licklider, Princeton University, took a great deal of care in the development of his various lighting coves, and unlike most architectural solutions to the cove lighting problem, he has provided ample space to accomplish the kind of lighting result shown in the perspectives.

Summary of Awards:

5	First Medal	1	Hors Concours
5	Second Medal	63	No Award
37	Mention	111	Drawings Submitted

GENERAL COMMENTS BY THE BOARD OF JUDGES, ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY:

The standard of excellence of previous competitions was maintained by the contestants this year. Originality in solution and presentation was notable. Illumination designs were modern and practical, indicating a familiarity with new light sources and present daylighting practice.

The various functions of the pool and surrounding space gave interesting variety to the lighting problem, requiring utilitarian, decorative, and special lighting for pageants and sun bathing. Because of the intriguing features of the special lighting requirements, perhaps it was only natural for the contestants to concentrate much of their attention on this phase of their solution. It was the consensus of the judges that this tendency was too marked in a majority of the solutions, resulting in unbalanced lighting, designs with inadequate general lighting provisions.

Four lighting trends were noticed in a majority of the problems.

1. A large use of various types of downlights, principally of the so-called "pin-point" variety.

   This is undoubtedly an expression of the architects' desire to rid architecture of hanging on exposed fixtures. Incidentally, fixtures as such were almost wholly eliminated.

2. A combination of fluorescent and incandescent sources.

   While this probably reflects a failure of the popular excitement over the fluorescent lamp to reach scholastic circles, it resulted in more flexible and effective lighting plans.

3. A great use of colored light sources to produce interior wall colors.

   Luminous paints and "black lighting" were frequently resorted to for startling decorative effects.

4. Architecturally, luminous structural glass and plastics were often used as decorative features of the rooms without regard for the cost or the structural support problems for large areas of such materials.

The Board of Judges had expected to find many solutions of unique nature for lighting the pool, and were somewhat surprised to find most solutions rather conventional, consisting of floodlights either in wet or dry type niches, spaced in much the same manner as found on standard layout sheets provided by various fixture manufacturers. The few exceptions are noteworthy: in one of the winning designs, projectors had been so arranged that they could be turned in their niches to provide footlights along the edge of the pool when required for pageants. Another design used rows of fluorescent tubing on the floor of the pool as "lane" markers for swimming meets. At least two designs had glass viewing windows in the pool walls.

The winning designs and most of those receiving Medal Awards were straightforward solutions without regard to trickery in lighting or architecture. First Prize design by A. B. White, University of Pennsylvania, embodies architectural nicety and carefully studied lighting. A noteworthy feature was an adjustable fixture which could produce either indirect illumination or controlled downlight.

The Second Prize design, by T. Longstreth, Princeton University, was also a simple solution, but quite different in character. It featured walls and ceiling for cyclorama effect to produce general lighting of the atmospheric type. Great flexibility was possible for special illumination from a cleverly designed overhead bridge.

The Third Prize design by J. C. Tighe, University of Pennsylvania, was very similar to the First Prize solution. The architectural solution was considered very fine by the Jury, but the lighting was not so well studied.

A MILITARY CAMP

WARREN PRIZE

THE PROGRAM—*James C. Mackenzie, Jr., New York City*

Congress has authorized the construction of a Military Camp for a United States Army Division complete in all its units for war strength, comprised of 924 officers and 18,033 men.

The site is a level plain, with but few trees, and forms a rectangle 9200 feet by 12000 feet. Within this area the parade grounds, and all buildings essential to a complete camp will be built. The sewage disposal plant water supply systems and target ranges only will be outside the area.

A principal railroad line runs adjacent to the property on one long side (the north) and a branch line from this railroad will be brought to the regimental storehouses and to a small passenger station used for the arrival and embarkation of troops and dignitaries. A principal highway borders the site on the south, from which the main entrance road to the camp will be built. A minor highway borders the property on the west. All approaches to the camp site are to be so disposed that rigid control of entrance and egress can be maintained.

The parade ground, which should be centrally and conveniently placed for all units, is to be not less than 1500 feet by 6200 feet. A separate parade ground not smaller than 2000 feet by 3000 feet should be provided for the Artillery mounted drills.

All connecting roads for servicing the various units comprising the camp should be indicated. Consideration should also be given to planting and landscaping for practical as well as aesthetic reasons. Firebreaks of at least 300 feet in width should separate the units from each other.

The essential features of this program are (1) to locate the Commanding Officers' Quarters, "The Flag," the Parade Ground and Divisional Headquarters. (2) The other units should then be properly related to these, the railroad, the principal highway and to each other. (The kinds and number of buildings within each army unit are listed below in order that the competitor may know the buildings that comprise each unit.) It is not required that the competitor show any individual buildings except those under (1) above, but the areas assigned to each unit must be clearly designated by name on the drawing.

The army units of a division and the buildings within each are as follows:

1. Commanding Officers' Quarters:
   (a) One building for Divisional Commander and staff.
   (b) One building each for three Brigadier Commanders and staff.
   These quarters should be somewhat apart and occupy a commanding and important position or they may be adjacent to the Divisional Headquarters Unit.
2. Divisional Headquarters Area:
   This is to be kept within a lot not exceeding 1000 feet by 500 feet and is to be centrally located facing the parade ground, with the quartermaster regiment, special troops, engineer regiment and medical regiment adjacent thereto.
   This area includes:
   (a) "The Flag" placed in a conspicuous place visible from as much of the camp as possible with space around it to permit simple flag raising and lowering ceremonies.
   (b) Headquarters building, officers' quarters, post exchange, hostess house, and a building for the telephone, radio, and post office.
3. Quartermaster Regiment
   (Approximately 800′ x 900′)
   (a) At Headquarters:
   Headquarters building, guard house, officers' quarters, officers' mess, recreation building, post exchange.
   (b) Barracks for three battalions:
   A battalion requires about 10 buildings. A building unit measures approximately 100 feet by 25 feet.
4. Special Troops:
   (a) Headquarters, guard house, officers' quarters, officers' mess, infirmary, post exchange. *(Approximately 400′ x 400′).*

(b) The units (20 buildings) are: Headquarters and Military Police Company and Headquarters Company, Light Tank Company, Signal Company, Ordnance Company, (maintenance). *(Approximately 400′ x 1000′).*

5. Engineer Regiment Combat (2 Battalions):

(a) Headquarters, guard house, officers' quarters, officers' mess and post exchange. Barracks for headquarters and band, headquarters and service company (five buildings). *(Both battalions inclusive approximately 400′ x 400′).*

(b) Barracks for: *(Both battalions inclusive approximately 400′ x 900′).*
1st Battalion (Company A, B and C)—11 building units.
2nd Battalion (Company D, E, and F)—11 building units.
Note: The special troops regiment and the engineer regiment should be adjacent.

6. Medical Regiment (3 Battalions):

(a) Headquarters, guard house, officers' quarters, officers' mess, infirmary, recreation, post exchange. *(Area including 3 battalions approximately 400′ x 800′).*

(b) Barracks for: *(Area including 3 battalions approximately 800′ x 900′).*
(1) Collecting Battalion (Company A, B, and C) 8 building units.
(2) Ambulance Battalion (Company E, F, and G) 8 building units.
(3) Hospital Battalion (Company I, K, and L) 8 building units.

7. 1st Infantry Brigade:

Buildings for brigade headquarters area: Headquarters building, barracks, mess, storehouse, recreation.

Buildings for two regimental areas, each consisting of:

(a) Regimental headquarters, 3 officers' quarters, officers' mess. (*Approximately 400′ x 1200′ each regiment).*

(b) 16 barracks for Regimental Headquarters Troops, 4 enlisted men messes, 6 recreation buildings, 6 company storehouses, 2 post exchange, 2 recreation buildings, 2 guard houses, 2 infirmaries. *(Approximately 900′ x 1200′ each regiment).*

(c) In addition to the above there is required for each regiment: 1 regimental warehouse, 2 motor repair shops, 2 gasoline storage tanks with pumps, etc., and open motor storage. *(Approximately 600′ x 1200′ each regiment.)*

8. 2nd Infantry Brigade: Similar.

9. The Artillery Brigade:

The Artillery Brigade is different from the Infantry Brigade in that it has three regiments, two of which are 75 MM gun and one 155 MM howitzer.

(a) Brigade headquarters area: Brigade headquarters, 2 barracks, 1 mess, 1 storehouse, 1 recreation.

(b) Three regimental areas, each having the following: (1) Headquarters, two officers' quarters and mess. (2) Barracks and enlisted men mess, recreation buildings, storehouses, post exchange. *(Approximately 800′ x 900′ each).*

(c) Three regimental warehouses, motor repair shops, gasoline storage tanks with pumps and open motor storage. *(Approximately 600′ x 800′ each).*

Stabling for a hundred horses each for the three artillery regiments should be provided in addition to the motor transport facilities. These stables will also accommodate all officers' mounts for the division.

10. The Divisional Hospital Area: *(Approximately 1400′ x 1400′).*

Capacity 750 to 1000 beds, and located in or near the camp.

(a) Headquarters building, 3 nurses' quarters, 2 officers' quarters, 1 mess.

(b) Wards and clinics, 2 patients' messes.

(c) Barracks, 1 enlisted men's mess, 3 storehouses, 1 morgue, 1 heating plant.

11. Warehouse Area:

Controlled by the quartermaster regiment, requires 16 warehouses, utility shop, bakery, cold storage, laundry, and a railroad spur into the main warehouse area for transportation of supplies in and out of this camp.

12. Two Theatres:

Located so as to serve equally the personnel of the camp.

13. Three Fire Stations:

Located so as to serve equally and efficiently for the safety of the camp.

JURY OF AWARD—*March 13, 1941*

WILLIAM F. DOMINICK
HENRY DUMPER
J. ANDRE FOUILHOUX
CARL F. GOULD
GERALD HOLMES
ERIC KEBBON
GEORGE T. LICHT
JAMES C. MACKENZIE, JR.
HERBERT MAGOON
GABRIEL MASSENA
ADOLPH MERTIN
JAMES W. O'CONNOR
MORRIS SANDERS
R. DOULTON STOTT
WALTER GRANT THOMAS

School Representative: Boris Riaboff, New York University.

REPORT OF THE JURY—*Eric Kebbon*

The response to the solution of this interesting problem (based on an excellently framed program) was very gratifying both as to the large numbers of participants and the general high quality of their work.

A careful analysis of the program established the following salient requirements:

1. The Division Headquarters, the Flag, the Commanding Officers' Headquarters and the Parade Ground, to be *centrally located* and conveniently placed with reference to all units. A *separate* parade ground for the artillery unit.
2. The principal railroad line to serve the *regimental* storehouses with a railroad spur to the main warehouse area.
3. Rigid control of entrance to and egress from the camp.

It was evident to the jury, after its first examination of the problems, that many of the competitors did not grasp the scale of the plan and distributed the various units over a wide area, without regard to the distances between them and to the headquarters group. Some of the schemes were merely diagrammatic, suggestive of the first step in organizing a plan, but omitting the further more careful development of it to scale. Others were very difficult to read easily and still others indicated undeveloped areas covered with stencilled lettering which seemed far removed from a serious architectural consideration of the problem.

It was apparent that some confusion existed in the interpretation of the requirement that the railroad line should serve the regimental storehouses. The jury believed that the railroad and spur tracks should reach to every regimental area. In the arrangement of the regimental areas, the headquarters in some schemes were placed between the barracks and the warehouses which the jury considered as poorly planned.

It was not until after long consideration and sometimes violent discussion that the jury was able to agree on the following awards:

First Prize: L. S. Kelley, University of Illinois.

A simple and direct solution of the problem, clearly expressed. Division headquarters conveniently located with respect to brigade areas. The two parade grounds are separated. The hospital area is properly screened from camp activities. The railroad station is well placed and the warehouses accessible from the railroad. The scale is excellent. In general the plan has a pleasant sense of space and at the same time all the elements are well arranged for the correct interrelation of the various parts.

Second Prize: J. E. Ramsay, Jr., Yale University.

Excellent scale and contains all the good points of the First Prize solution except that the hospital area is too close to the parade ground and the railroad station is not centrally located. It is a carefully presented scheme. The large approach area is commendable.

Third Place—J. C. Wheeler, University of Pennsylvania.

Excellent presentation showing thoughtful arrangement of areas as well as units within areas. *Combined* parade grounds not satisfactory. Railroad station well placed and warehouse arrangement commendable. Artillery area situated too far from the headquarters group. Arrangement of headquarters group very interesting.

Fourth Place: B. A. Bond, Alabama Polytechnic Institute:

Very good open plan. Rendering a little overdone and meaningless criss-crossing of parade grounds very confusing. Warehouse facilities well disposed with relation to railroad tracks. Division headquarters and esplanade are interestingly arranged. Artillery brigade unit too far removed from headquarters. Commissioned officers quarters given too important a position and scattered over too wide an area.

Fifth Place: W. J. Merz, Drexel Institute of Philadelphia:

This solution considered one of the best and would have placed higher if the artillery brigade area and storehouses had been more accessible to the railroad line. Plan clearly presented and areas thoughtfully disposed; although program requirements were not carefully carried out in all particulars.

P. W. Rader, University of Nebraska:

This scheme is presented because it indicates a well studied plan, carried further than required in its detailed and interesting arrangements of individual buildings in the various units. If the two infantry brigade areas had been located nearer the headquarters group this problem would have been placed. The plan *looks* like a military establishment and the presentation is clean cut and honest.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HISTORICAL AND MODERN FORTIFICATIONS

ARCHAEOLOGY PROBLEM I

THE PROGRAM—*T. Merrill Prentice, New York, N. Y.*

In the past the architect played an important part in the design and execution of fortifications and it is believed that his peculiar training fits him well for this field.

The program is to illustrate the necessity of adapting defenses to offensive weapons as they are evolved. It will offer a fine opportunity to study functionalism, and will illustrate the value of imagination when combined with military and engineering skill.

For the purposes of this problem fortifications are understood to mean any type of permanent or semi-permanent construction devised to frustrate any action of the armed forces of a potential enemy. Whenever a new offensive weapon has been developed some means of defense against it has been invented. Never in the world's history has man held an absolute guarantee of peace and consequently he has always been prepared in some measure for the possibility of war. At some periods of history the best preparation was a duplication of the potential enemy's offensive armament. At other periods families, cities and even nations felt secure in retiring behind strong defenses devised by their architects, engineers and builders.

It is believed that fortifications can be classified chronologically into three broad groups: those built before the invention of gunpowder and the development of artillery, those built from that period to the invention of the internal combustion engine; and those built after the invention of the internal combustion engine and the development of aviation.

The student may treat this study of fortification in any way he chooses, and it is required only that he show at least six historical and modern examples, classifying them chronologically and giving the approximate date of each with a view to illustrating the development of the technique of war and the part played by the designers in the construction of defenses against whatever weapons have been invented. The student may, if he wishes, show one example of the fortifications of the future.

The examples chosen should be explained graphically by means of plan, section, perspective or diagram but with as few notes as possible.

This problem will be judged upon not only the thoroughness of the research but also upon the ability of the student to treat a very broad subject with order and clarity and to draw some conclusions from the study.

No Drawings Submitted

AN AMERICAN HOUSE

ARCHAEOLOGY PROBLEM II

THE PROGRAM—T. Merrill Prentice, New York, N. Y.

The student may choose any typical American house built up to and including the Civil War period in any section of the country.

The purpose of this problem is to present by complete notes, sketches and diagrams the reasons, social, economic and geographical for and the stages of the development of the particular type of house selected. Special latitude is given the student in order that he may study actual examples in his own particular locality should he so desire.

To illustrate what is required, take as an example a typical New England farm house of the 18th Century. It was built of wood because of the abundance of good timber. Ceilings were low because it was heated only by means of fireplaces and the climate was severe. Cooking was done at the kitchen fireplace and in the Dutch oven. The front parlor was a small, seldom-used room because the farmer worked hard and had little leisure and the family life centered around the kitchen. The windows were moderate in size. The panes were small because large sheets of glass were unobtainable or prohibitive in cost. The frame was of hewn beams because hand labor was cheaper and quicker than hauling to a sawmill. The joints were mortise and tenon with hickory pins. Iron was used sparingly because nails and hardware had to be hand made and were costly.

The student should choose a type of house with which he is familiar and should attempt to emphasize those features peculiar to that type, i.e. not common to other periods and localities.

JURY OF AWARD—*March 13, 1941*

WILLIAM F. DOMINICK
CARL F. GOULD
GERALD HOLMES
GEORGE T. LICHT
ADOLPH MERTIN

School Representative: Boris Riaboff, New York University.

REPORT OF THE JURY—*Gerald Holmes*

The Jury felt that congratulations are due to the Institute and to Mr. Prentice, author of the program, for this novel and stimulating type of archaeology problem; also to the eleven students who submitted entries for the judgment. All of these were creditable performances of Mention caliber or better, and were evidently enjoyable and profitable exercises for the students.

The Jury tried to give special recognition to those entries which gave evidence of independence, thoroughness and discrimination in research, and of clarity, appropriateness and beauty of presentation. The two Second Medals seemed to ring the bell on all these counts just a little better than the First Mentions, and the First Mentions seemed to have a little edge on the others. One submission, obviously incomplete in its lack of research notes, was placed Hors Concours.

While the judgment of an archaeology problem is a difficult task in order to give appropriate credit on the basis of the evidence, the following notes are added at considerable length because of the new type of program, which it is hoped will be repeated.

Second Medal to R. J. Craven, New York University, for the McIntire Garrison House, Scotland, Maine. This special type of early Colonial construction provided an interesting subject, not too large to be well covered by drawings, excellent research essay, and appropriate presentation.

Second Medal to S. M. Wheeler, Oklahoma Agric. & Mech. College, for the typical adobe ranch house in Texas. Again a skilful choice of subject in its relation to the possibilities of adequate and interesting treatment. Descriptions of structure and social-economic aspects terse but thorough; presentation entirely delightful.

First Mention to W. H. Evins, Georgia School of Tech-

nology, for typical Georgia Piedmont Plantation House. A beautifully composed and rendered sheet and a good job of reporting.

First Mention to E. C. Scholer, University of Illinois, for Jones Menard House, Tremont, Ill. While not so attractive in either subject or presentation, this was a good job of making the most of the program.

First Mention to B. A. Bond, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, for the Stone Young Plantation House, Montgomery, Ala. A very thorough study with a wealth of detail. The presentation, in the style of the "Analytique" compositions, was thought less appropriate than some others for this type of program.

First Mention to T. Longstreth, Princeton University, for Shatford Hall, Virginia. This was a borderline award, a bit thin on the side of description and detail. The presentation was considered especially appropriate to this type of study; meticulous old-fashioned elevations and charming bird's-eye perspective made very fine sheet.

Mention to M. Banzhaf, New York University, for Westover, Va. Another borderline award. Would have been improved by selective brevity of essay, choice of more characteristic detail than the English iron gates, and more faithful color in rendered elevation. A tough subject to which to do justice, and we are sure the young lady had a grand time.

Mention to E. L. Burch, University of Illinois, for Thoroughgood House, Tidewater, Va. The size of the chosen subject might have given opportunities for a more thorough exploration.

Mention to M. L. Jones, Cleveland School of Architecture, W. R. U., for Swift House, Vermillion, Ohio. This was a good subject and the study was well on its way but didn't quite arrive.

Mention to N. W. Parker, Cleveland School of Architecture, W. R. U., for Bremo, Va. The subject, like Westover, commands a little more industry and familiarity than expressed here. The opportunity was missed of commenting on Jefferson's Palladian dreams.

The Jury was glad to see R. J. Reiley's (New York University) stone farmhouse and barn, and sought diligently for its identification and description, but in vain, so invoked the H. C. above referred to.

Summary of Awards

2 Second Medal
4 First Mention
4 Mention
1 Hors Concours
11 Drawings Submitted

A PEDIATRICIAN'S WAITING ROOM

ELEMENTARY INTERIOR DESIGN II

THE PROGRAM—*Richard Boring Snow, New York City*

A Pediatrician is a physician who specializes in the physical welfare, both in sickness and in health, of children from the ages of a few weeks to twelve or thirteen years. A large part of the practice is among very young children, and it is for their comfort and assurance that the pediatric waiting room should be designed.

Thus it is of real importance that a generous area of the room be devoted to play space, with all the equipment, furniture and mural treatment pertaining thereto, in which the young patients can await happily and without apprehension their consultation with the doctor. In addition to this it is necessary to provide a nurse's desk and files, and seating accommodations for the mothers who accompany the young children.

All these requirements are to be included in an area of approximately 350 sq. ft. Two walls, the southern and the eastern, will be exterior walls, the remainder interior. One door will admit patients to the waiting room, and another will lead to the doctor's consultation room and laboratory. The shape of the room, location of doors, and the fenestration, all highly important elements, are to be determined by the designer. The ceiling height is 8 feet 6 inches.

JURY OF AWARD—*March 13, 1941*

MRS. HARRIET ACH
ROBERT CARSON
WILLIAM CREIGHTON
LEON HYZEN
RICHARD BORING SNOW

REPORT OF THE JURY—*William Creighton*

The problem was an unusually simple one and created generally a favorable impression on the Jury. It called for close study. The obvious pitfalls to be avoided were sophistication and the banal. Obviously, a juvenile note was desirable, and gaiety, practicability in plan, and well adjusted color were welcome. Lack of legibility, slighting of the perspective and undue complication were the chief faults.

J. Rosen, New York University, had a good plan and beautifully presented set of elevations. The color scheme was a little subdued but the accents in vermillion were very welcome. We liked its character and its simplicity.

L. Passman, New York University, had the most successful color scheme and texture of the group. The plan was successfully divided for function. The low balustrade was deceptive in plan.

T. T. Wuerth, Princeton University, reflects cleanly rendered plan and elevation in good color and attractive appointments. The plan functions well. The blackboard would have been a more effective device if it had been shown at a child's scale.

L. Jacobson, University of Pennsylvania, would have fared better with an attractively organized room had his decorations and appointments been less cluttered.

H. E. Zazzi, Atelier Gnerre, and J. A. Rode, Jr., Cleveland School of Architecture, W. R. U., with well studied plans missed an opportunity in the pitch of their color schemes.

Summary of Awards

2 Second Medal	4 Half Mention
1 First Mention	1 No Award
8 Mention	16 Drawings Submitted

A MOVIE STAR'S DRESSING SUITE

ADVANCED INTERIOR DESIGN II

THE PROGRAM—*Robert Carson, New York City.*

One of the foremost stars of the European stage, now in her late thirties, has signed a moving picture contract with an American producer to make several pictures here at an extremely high salary. In Europe her personality, beauty and intelligence have made her the envied center of a set of young modern sophisticates. She is very interested in contemporary art in all its forms and numbers among her friends many prominent painters, musicians and authors as well as actors.

The moving picture company has decided to build a dressing suite for her, and to locate it within a walled garden 75 feet square located against the southerly windowless wall of the studio building. A single door in this wall will connect the suite with the existing building, and the star should be able to enter or leave through her private garden. The design of the garden is not a part of this problem.

The suite is to consist of (1) a large dressing-sitting room, approximately 350 sq. ft. in area. Here she may spend many hours each day receiving important visitors and holding conferences with her director, producer, etc. Off this room is (2) the dressing alcove, which can be closed off completely in case there are visitors in (1). This space must contain at least 15 running feet of wardrobe cases, a large make-up table and full length adjustable mirrors amply lighted. Space should be ample inasmuch as at times a make-up man and a dresser will both be assisting the star. Adjacent to this is (3) the bath.

Due to the existing building, the maximum available clear height must not exceed ten feet. The exact shape of the wing, the location of openings, etc., are left to the discretion of the designer.

JURY OF AWARD—*March 13, 1941*

MRS. HARRIET ACH
ROBERT CARSON
WILLIAM CREIGHTON
LEON HYZEN
RICHARD BORING SNOW

REPORT OF THE JURY—*William Creighton*

The Jury felt that the standard of performance, as a whole, was disappointing. The color had not been given sufficient importance, the perspectives almost without exception failed to explain the important features and were usually badly drawn.

Of the *First Mention problems, W. H. Borthwick of the University of Pennsylvania* had a generally well planned, well executed solution. *N. V. Scholl of Carnegie Institute of Technology,* hindered by an unimaginative plan and a bad perspective, presented to the majority of the Jury a solution showing sophistication and simplicity lacking in any of the other problems. There was divided opinion among members of the Jury on this award. S. Krasney of New York University was given an H. C. since no connection with the existing studio building was planned.

Summary of Awards

2 First Mention	1 Hors Concours
3 Mention	2 No Award
5 Half Mention	13 Drawings Submitted

A BRONZE GROUP

SCULPTURE PROGRAM VI

The Board of Directors of a prominent Athletic Club proposes to have a bronze group placed in the center of the Board of Directors' table in their meeting room. The members of this club represent the various fields of athletic activity (viz.), golf, swimming, tennis, baseball, football, basketball, boxing, wrestling, etc.

The problem therefore, is to design a composition suitable for bronze embodying any of the Sports Activities of this club. The number of figures or objects introduced in this model are optional with the competitor.

JURY OF AWARD—*April 3, 1941*

ROBERT BROS
GAETANO CECERE
ROBERT S. HUTCHINS
PAUL MANSHIP
EDWARD McCARTAN
PAUL PILGRIM
CARL SCHMITZ
WILLIAM VAN ALEN
WHEELER WILLIAMS

Summary of Awards

2 First Mention Placed	1 Hors Concours
3 First Mention	2 No Award
3 Mention	11 Models Submitted

REPORT OF AWARDS

Department of Architecture

A Swimming Pool

CLASS A PROBLEM III—111 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY PRIZE

JUDGMENT OF MARCH 7, 1941—CHICAGO, ILL.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
Mention: H. P. Poli
No Award: 3

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:
Mention: J. C. Bonebrake, C. H. Droppers
No Award: 5

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
Mention: R. H. Bonn, H. H. Hensler, Jr., J. W. Morgan, H. H. VanBuren
No Award: 7

ATELIER GNERRE, NEW YORK:
No Award. 1

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
Mention: H. S. Dykman
No Award: 16

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:
Mention: C. G. Andrews
No Award: 5

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE:
Mention: M. Anderson, C. S. Bicksler, T. W. Coatsworth, J. R. Suydam
No Award: 6

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:
First Medal: (2nd Prize) T. Longstreth
Second Medal: H. Licklider ($50.00), W. F. Shellman, Jr., H. N. Young, III
Mention: R. W. Humphrey, J. T. Morey, J. S. Nants, Jr., R. D. Smith
No Award: 2

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
First Medal: K. W. Brooks ($50.00)
Second Medal: R. P. Hooton ($50.00), C. Stewart ($50.00)
Mention: O. J. Baker, J. P. Callmer, V. Esh, D. L. Grieb, L. S. Kelley, R. P. Kaiser, W. J. Laz, W. C. McCormick, C. F. McKirahan, S. G. Paulsen, R. M. Wright, J. L. Wright
No Award: 6

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:
No Award: 2

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:
Mention: B. J. Graheck
Hors Concours: F. W. Binckley
No Award. 1

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
First Medal: A. B. White (1st Prize), J. C. Tighe (3rd Prize), R. A. Ibarguen ($50.00)
Mention: W. G. Benedict, C. Fahringer, J. Gelgisser, C. P. Grow, W. Hankin, W. A. Long, H. May, Jr.
No Award: 8

UNAFFILIATED:
AUBURN, ALABAMA:
No Award. 1

A Military Camp

WARREN PRIZE—119 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

JUDGMENT OF MARCH 13, 1941

1st Prize—L. S. Kelley, University of Illinois
2nd Prize—J. E. Ramsay, Jr., Yale University
3rd Place—J. C. Wheeler, University of Pennsylvania
4th Place—B. A. Bond, Auburn, Alabama
5th Place—W. J. Merz, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia

An American House

ARCHAEOLOGY PROBLEM II—11 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

JUDGMENT OF MARCH 13, 1941

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:
Mention: M.-L. Jones, N. W. Parker

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
First Mention: W. H. Evins

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
Second Medal: R. J. Craven
Mention: M. Banzhaf
Hors Concours: R. J. Reiley, Jr.

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:
Second Medal: S. M. Wheeler

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:
First Mention: T. Longstreth

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
First Mention: E. C. Scholer
Mention: E. L. Burch

UNAFFILIATED:
AUBURN, ALABAMA:
First Mention: B. A. Bond

A Pediatrician's Waiting Room

ELEMENTARY INTERIOR DESIGN II—16 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

JUDGMENT OF MARCH 13, 1941

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
Half Mention: R. Allard, B. Kellenyi

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:
Mention: J. A. Rode, Jr.

ATELIER GNERRE, NEW YORK:
Mention: H. E. Zazzi

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
Second Medal: L. Passman, J. Rosen

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:
First Mention: T. T. Wuerth
Mention: D. J. Anderson, E. B. Baetjer, G. Curry, Jr., W. A. Gilroy
Half Mention: W. L. Cranston
No Award: 1

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:
Half Mention: C. J. Vahlberg

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
Mention: R. S. Korson, L. Jacobson

A Movie Star's Dressing Suite

ADVANCED INTERIOR DESIGN II—13 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

JUDGMENT OF MARCH 13, 1941

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
First Mention: N. V. Scholl
Mention: E. Connery
No Award: 1

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
No Award: 1

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
Hors Concours: S. Krasney

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA:
Half Mention: M. Rokahr, S. V. Russell

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
First Mention: W. H. Borthwick
Mention: M. A. Haspel, P. W. Kohn
Half Mention: W. H. Crawford, V. A. Hartgen, N. H. Patterson

Department of Sculpture

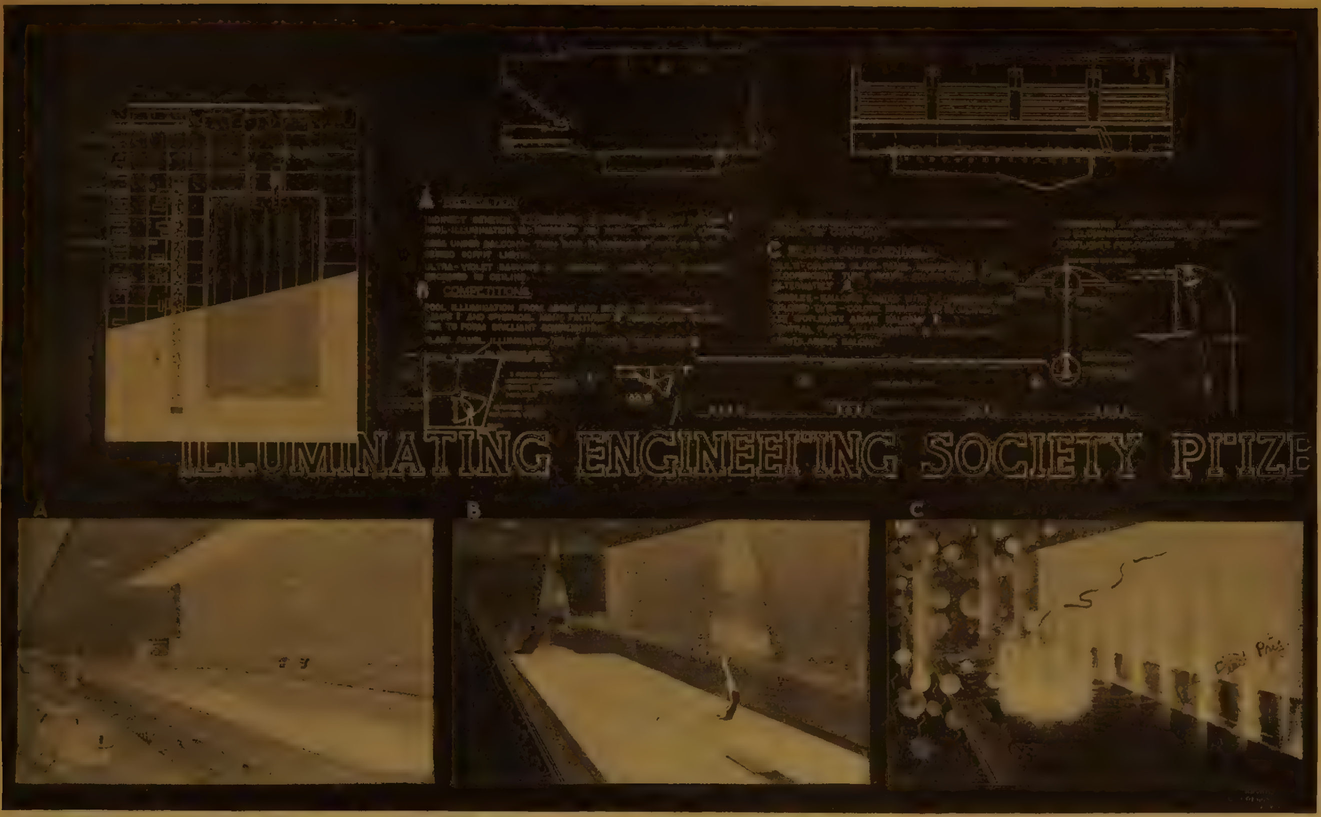
A Bronze Group

SCULPTURE PROGRAM VI—11 MODELS SUBMITTED

JUDGMENT OF APRIL 3, 1941

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN:

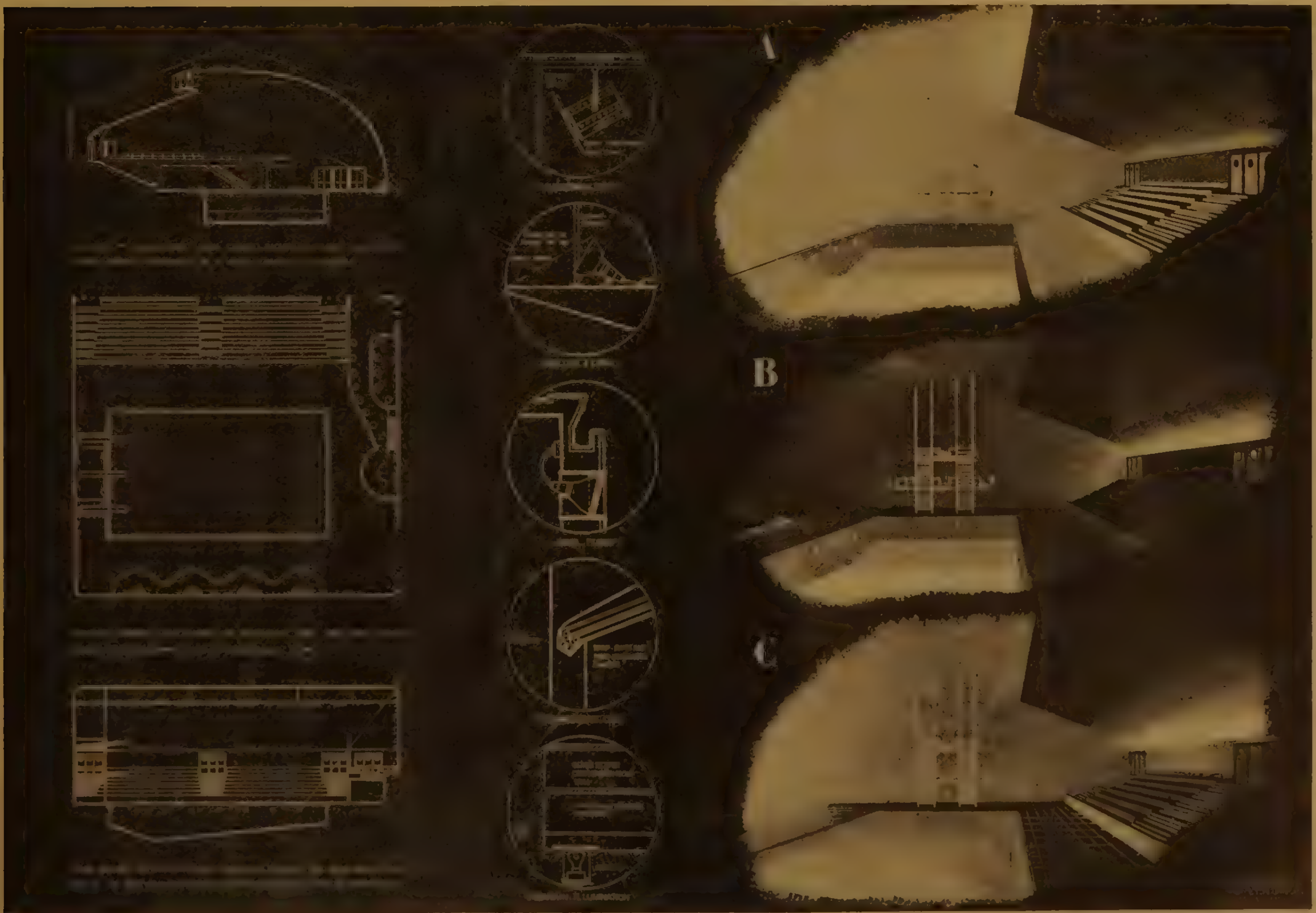
First Mention Placed: H. Becker, P. Korn
First Mention: M. Abel, A. Frudakis, G. Spaventa
Mention: M. Abel, F. Boer, M. Sage
Hors Concours: A. Terrizzi
No Award: 2

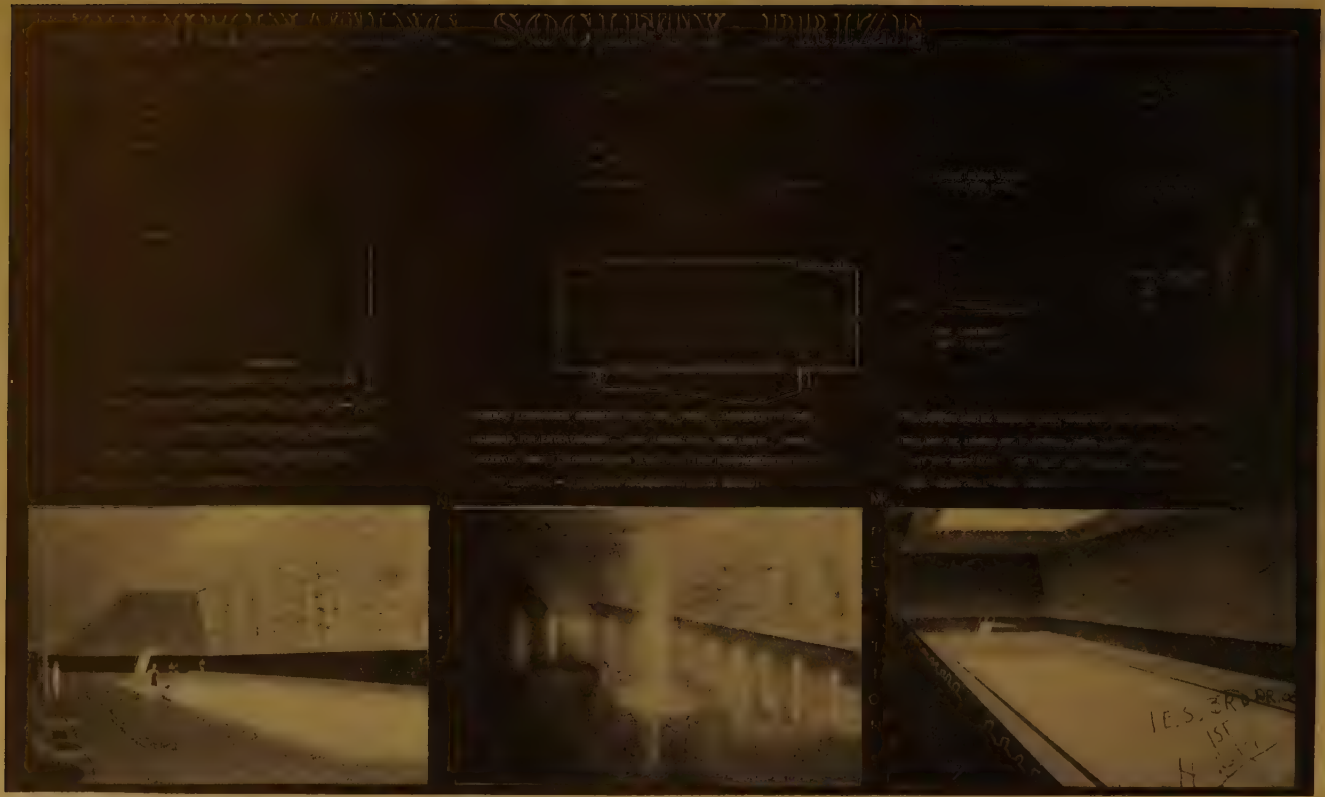


FIRST PRIZE, I.E.S., FIRST MEDAL — A. B. WHITE

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY COMPETITION, CLASS A PROBLEM III — A SWIMMING POOL

SECOND PRIZE, I.E.S., FIRST MEDAL — T. LONGSTRETH

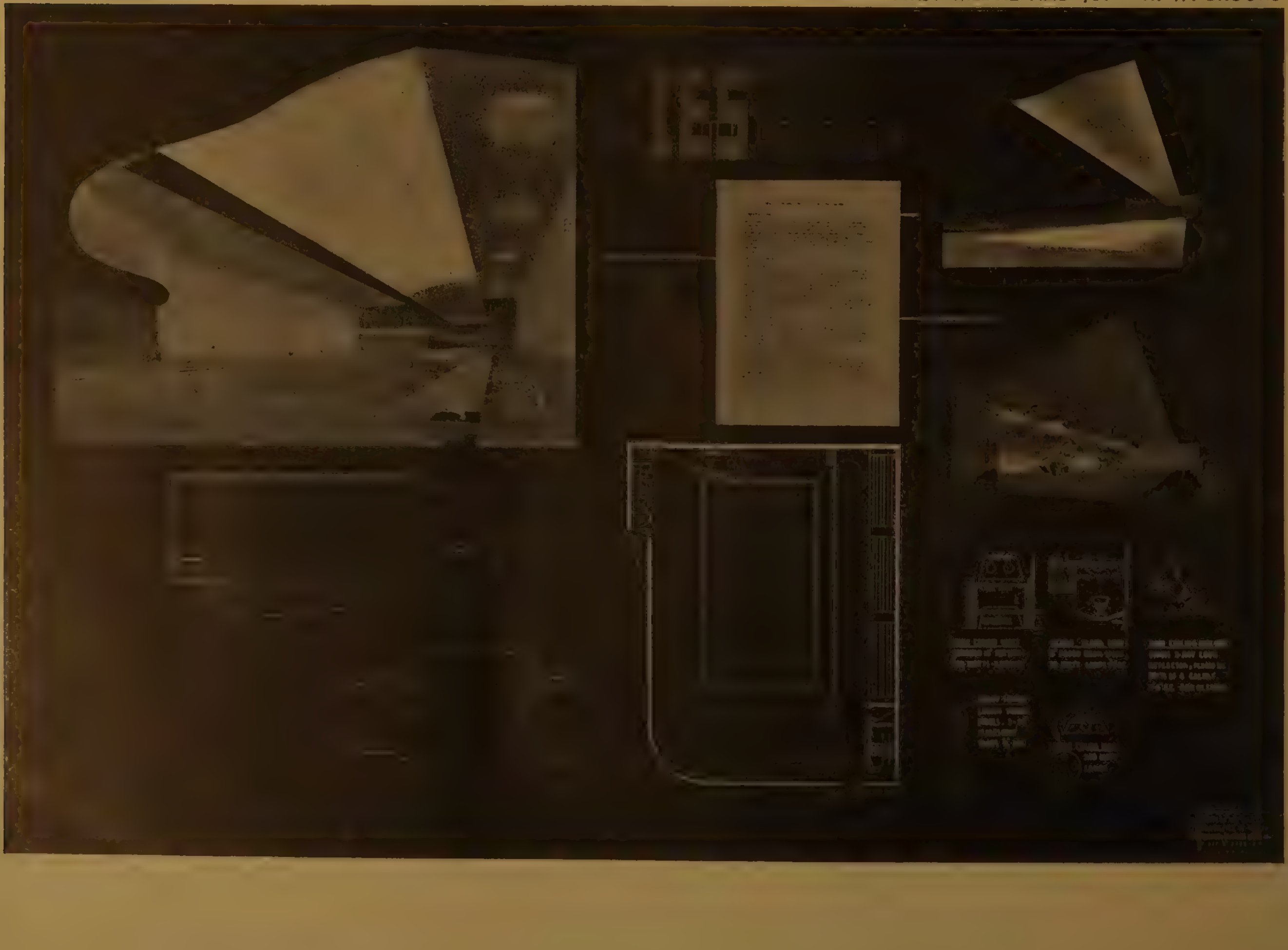


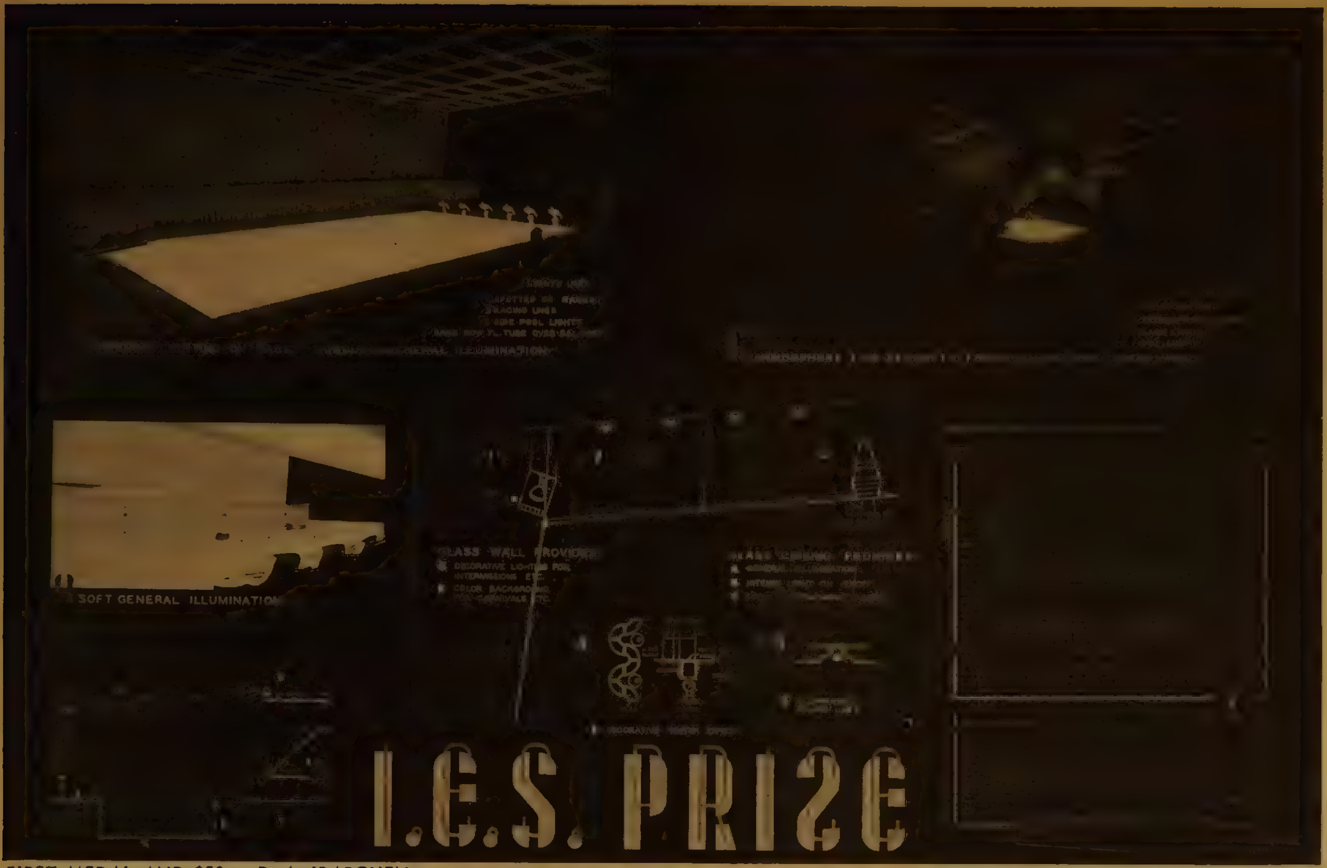


THIRD PRIZE, I.E.S., FIRST MEDAL — J. C. TIGHE

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY COMPETITION, CLASS A PROBLEM III — A SWIMMING POOL

FIRST MEDAL AND $50 — K. W. BROOKS

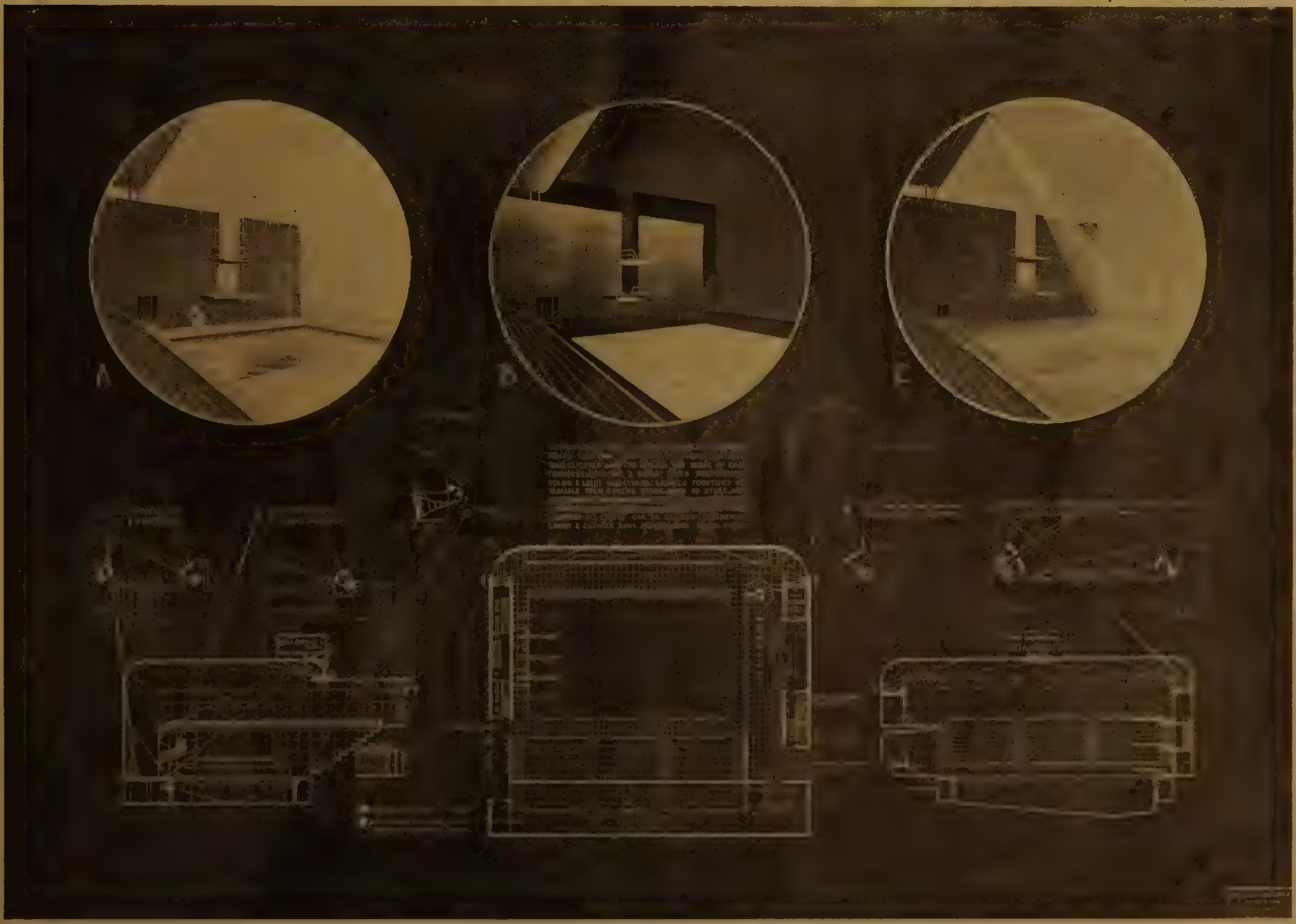


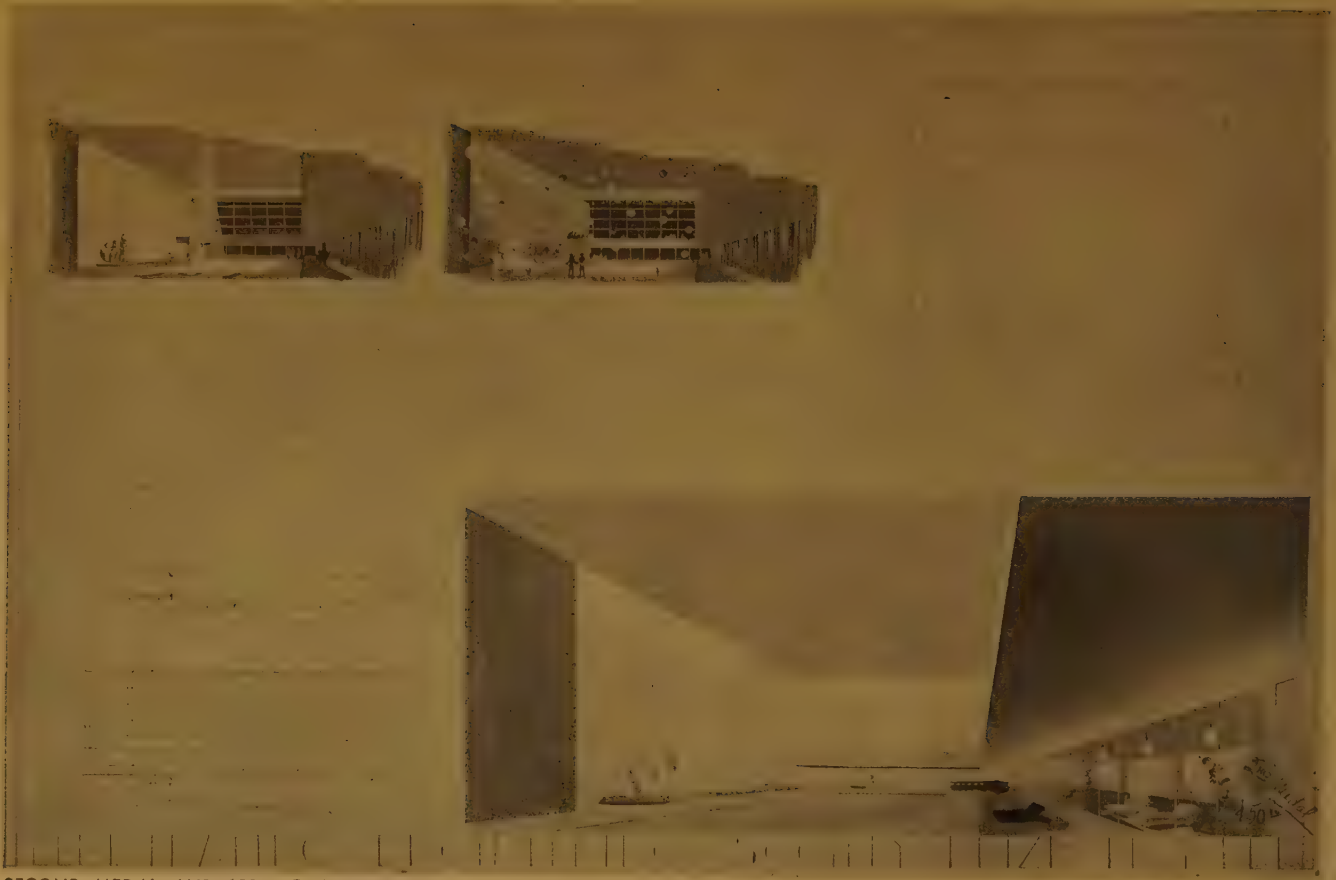

SOFT GENERAL ILLUMINATION
GLASS WALL PROVIDES
DECORATIVE LIGHTING FOR INTERMISSIONS ETC.
COLOR BACKGROUND FOR CARNIVALS ETC.
GLASS CEILING PROVIDES
GENERAL ILLUMINATION
I.E.S. PRIZE

FIRST MEDAL AND $50 — R. A. IBARGUEN

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY COMPETITION, CLASS A PROBLEM III — A SWIMMING POOL

SECOND MEDAL AND $50 — H. LICKLIDER

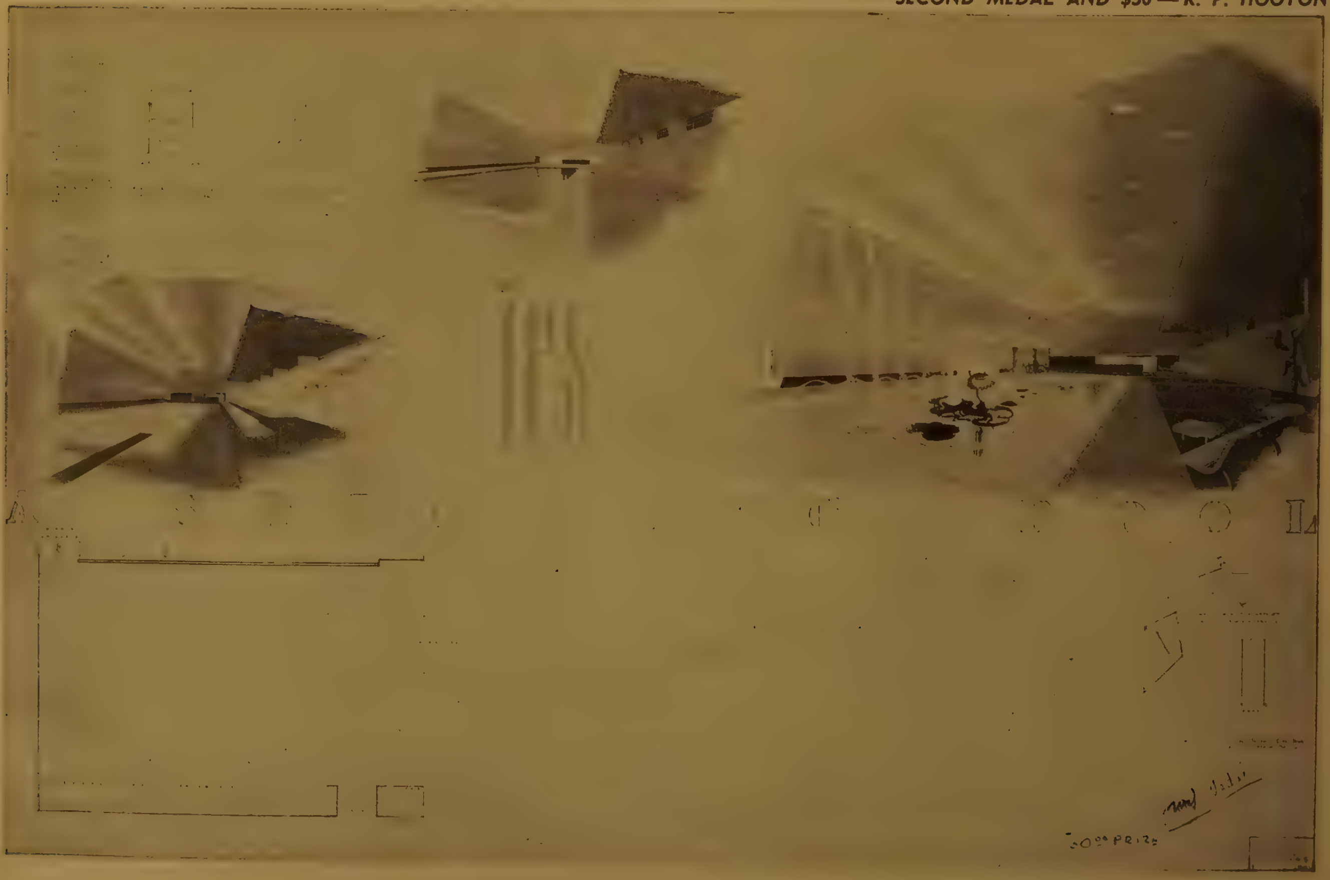


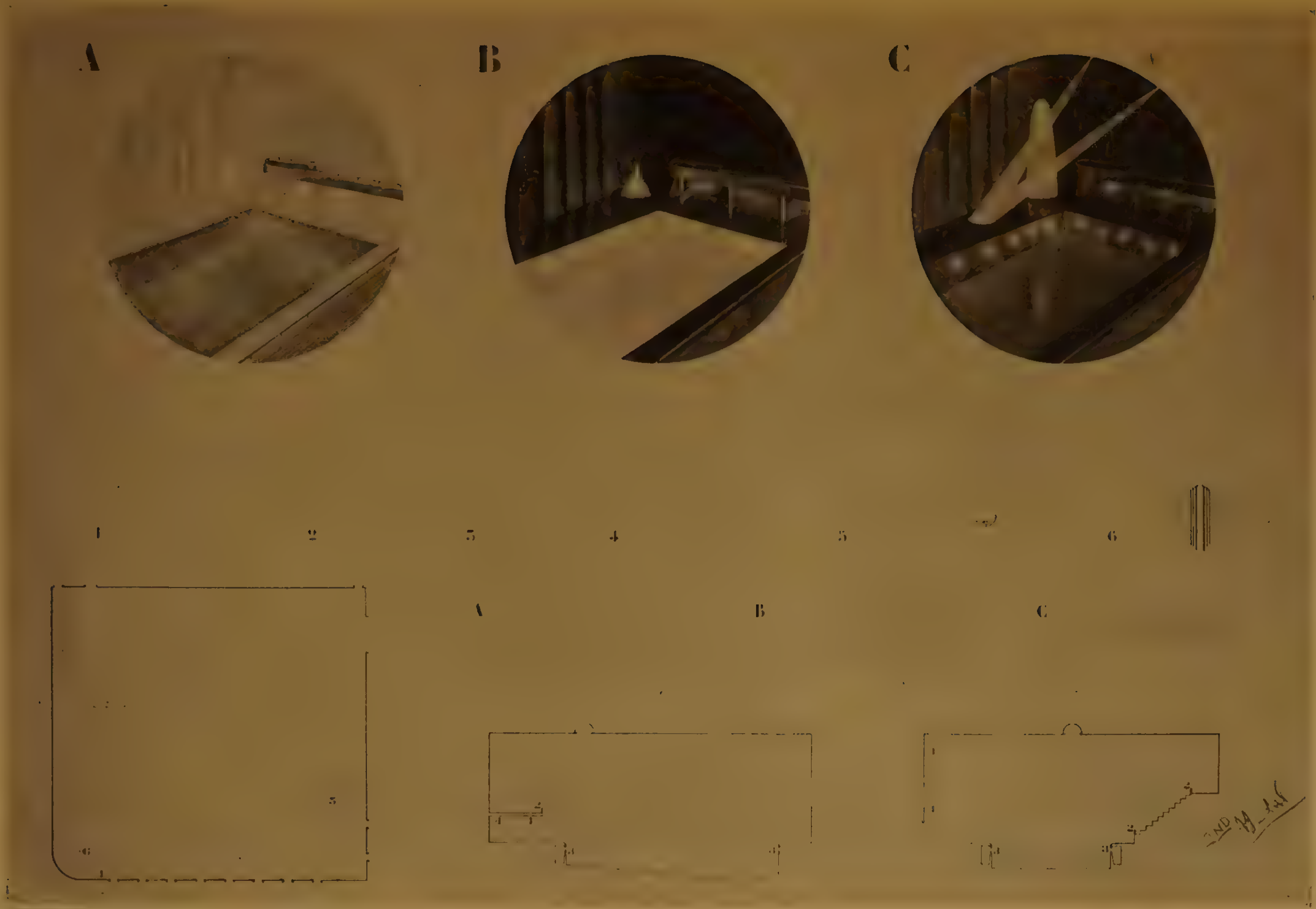


SECOND MEDAL AND $50 — C. STEWART

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY COMPETITION, CLASS A PROBLEM III — A SWIMMING POOL

SECOND MEDAL AND $50 — R. P. HOOTON

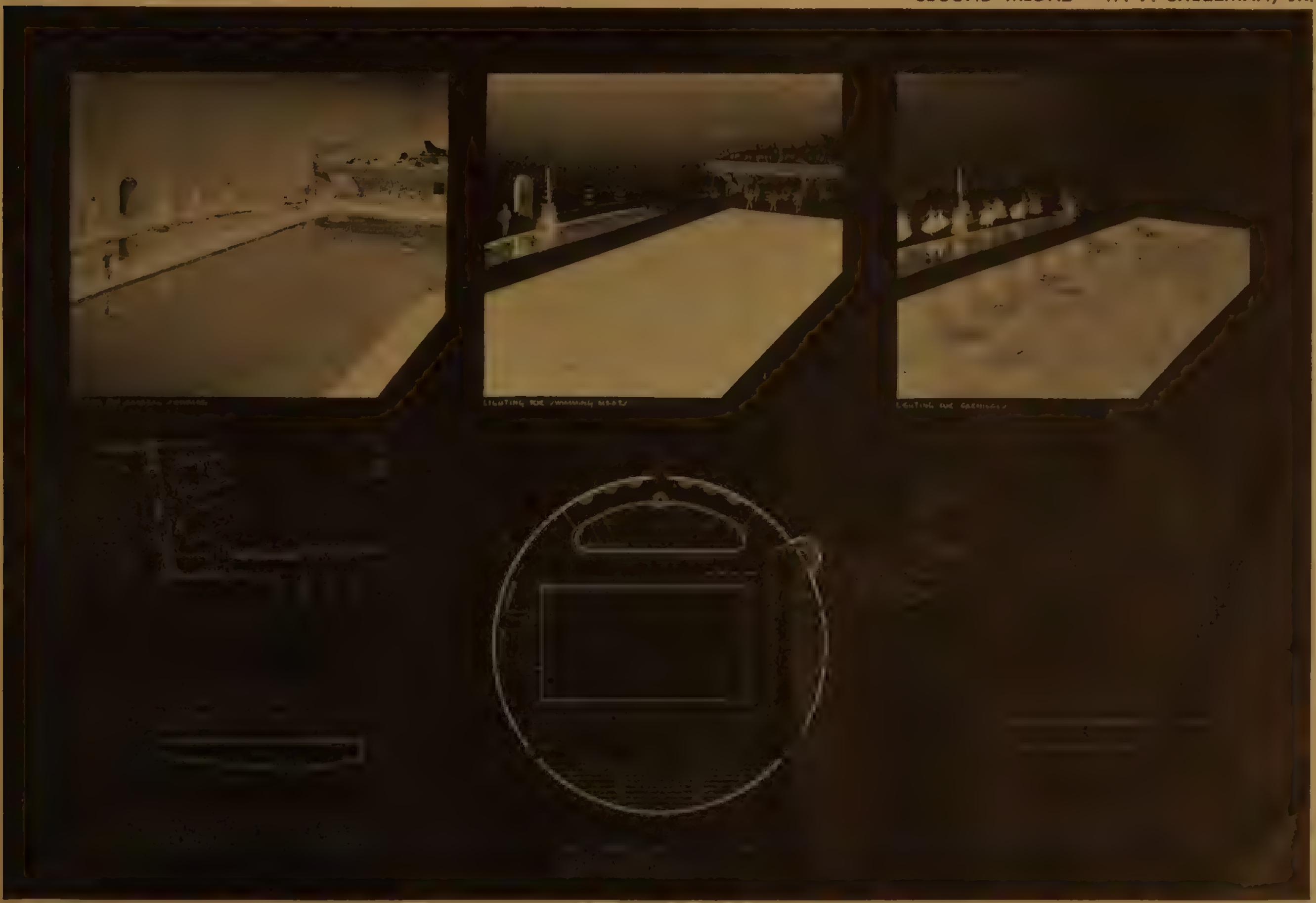


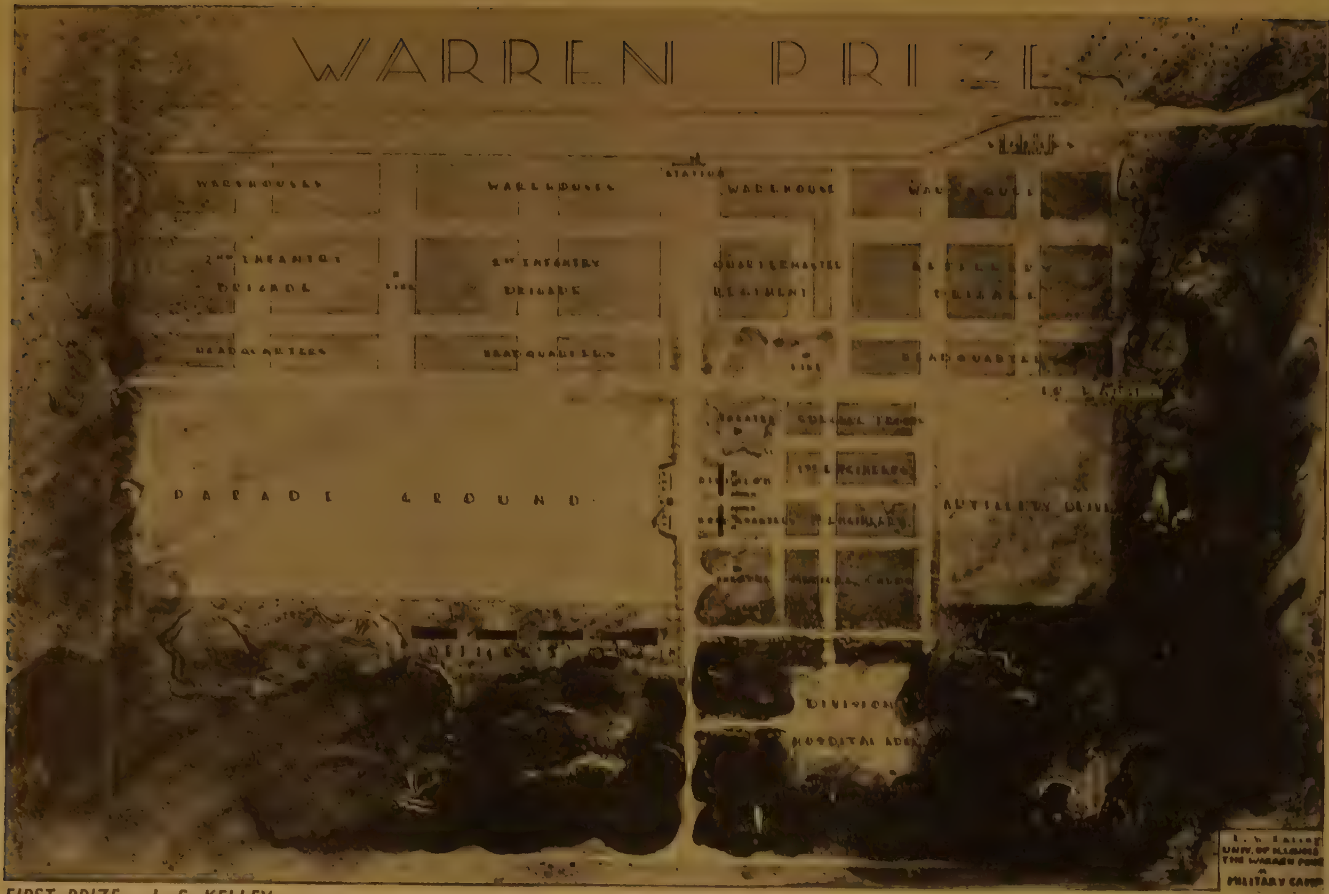


SECOND MEDAL — H. N. YOUNG, III

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY COMPETITION, CLASS A PROBLEM III — A SWIMMING POOL

SECOND MEDAL — W. F. SHELLMAN, JR.

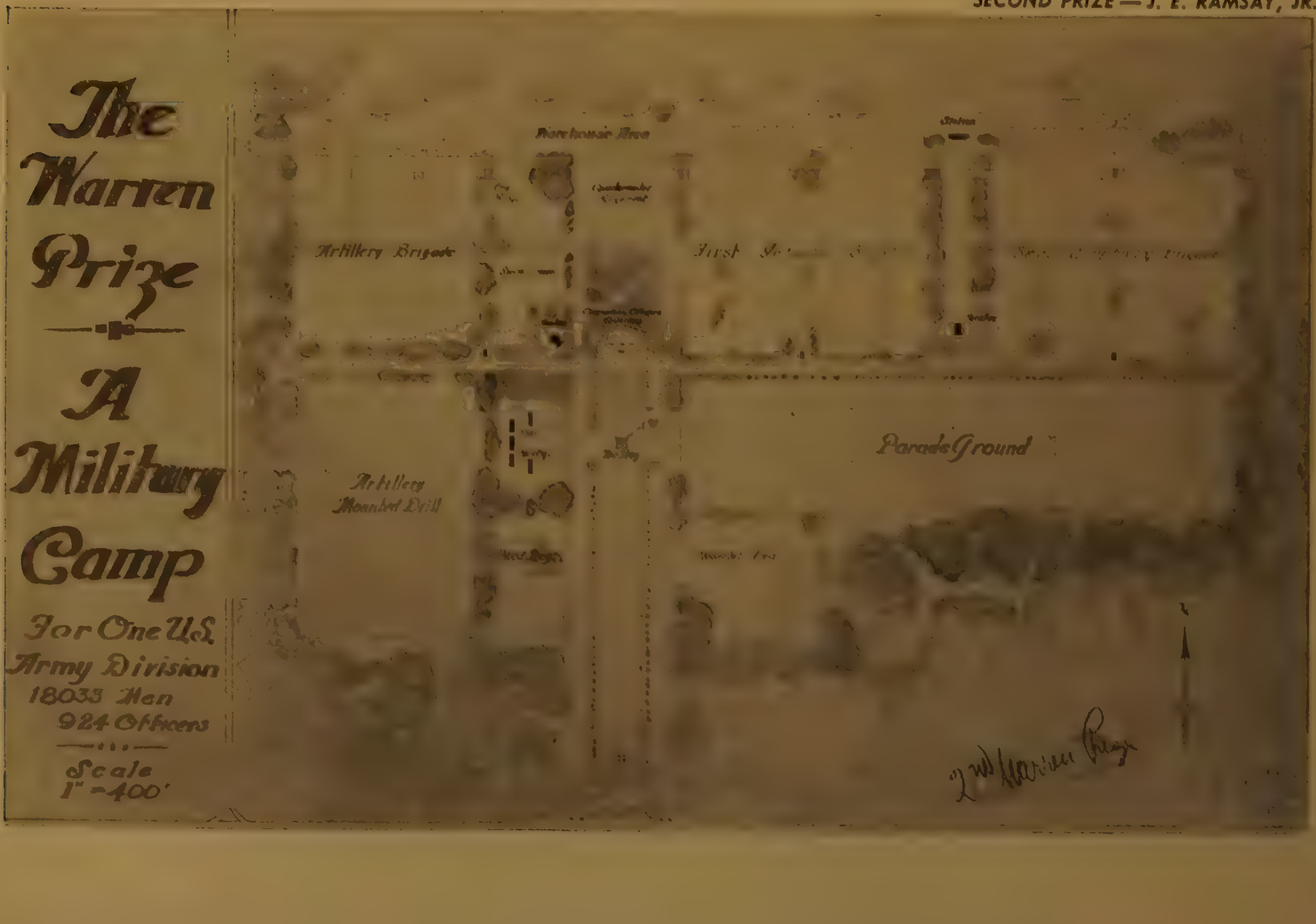


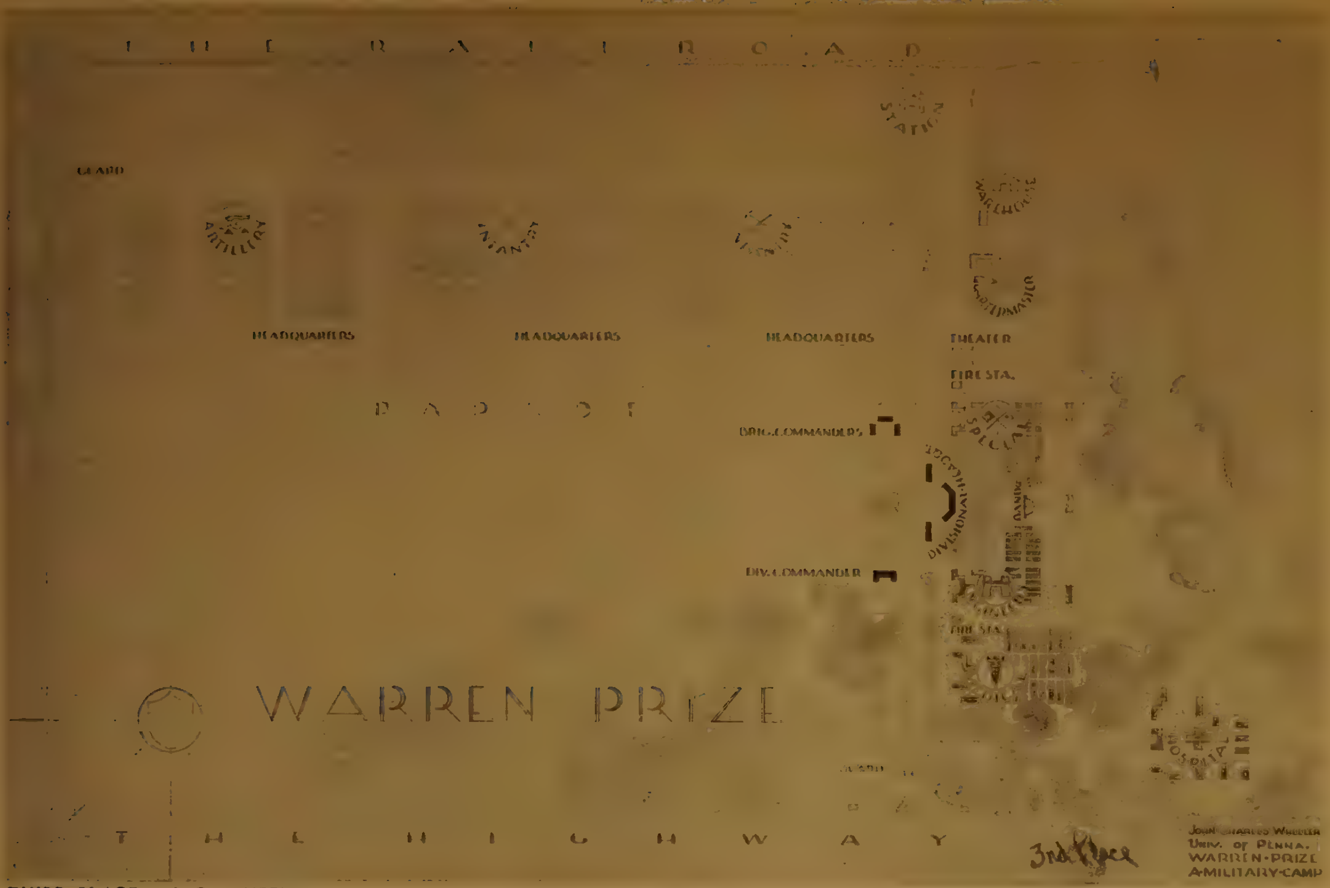


FIRST PRIZE — L. S. KELLEY

THE WARREN PRIZE — A MILITARY CAMP

SECOND PRIZE — J. E. RAMSAY, JR.

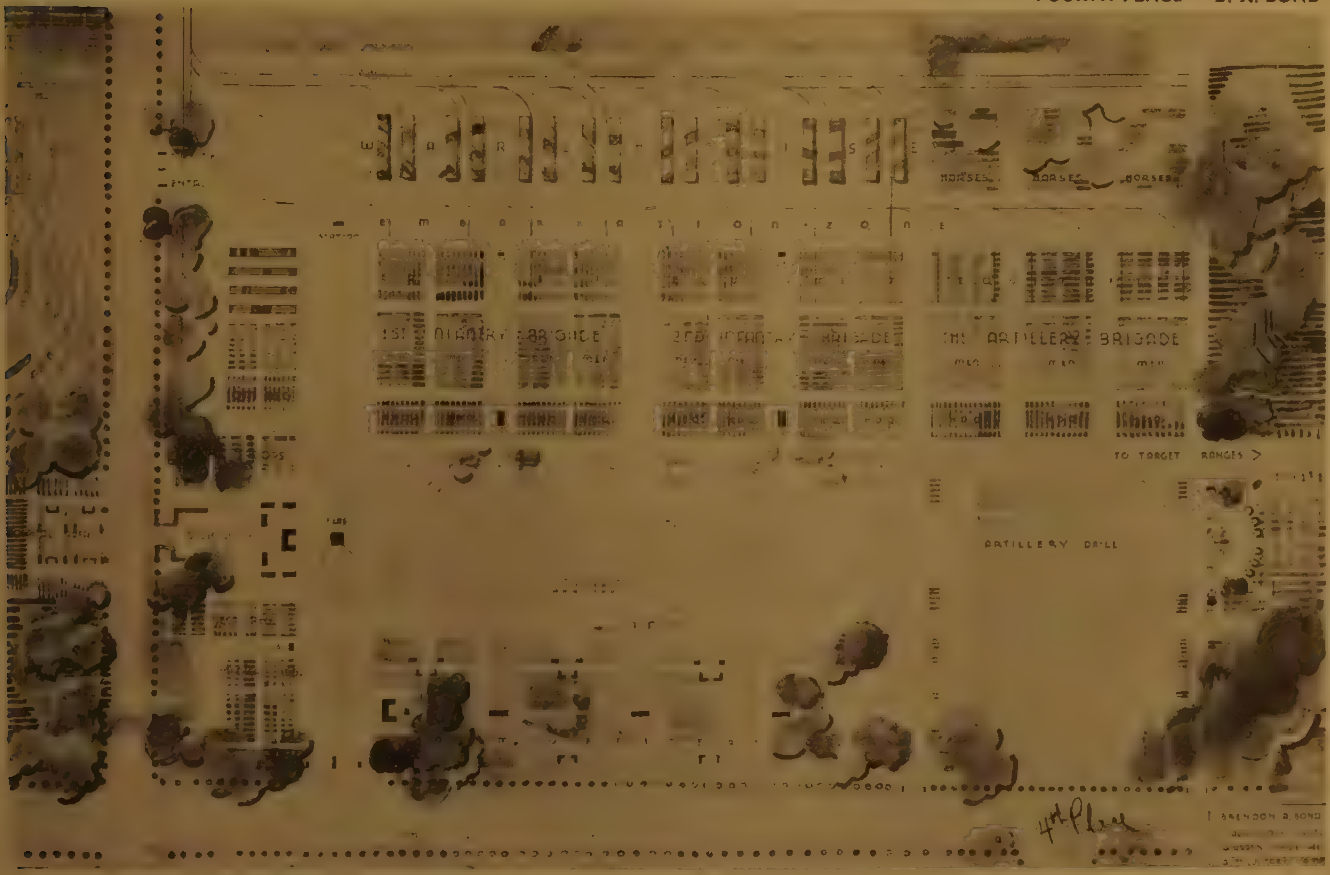


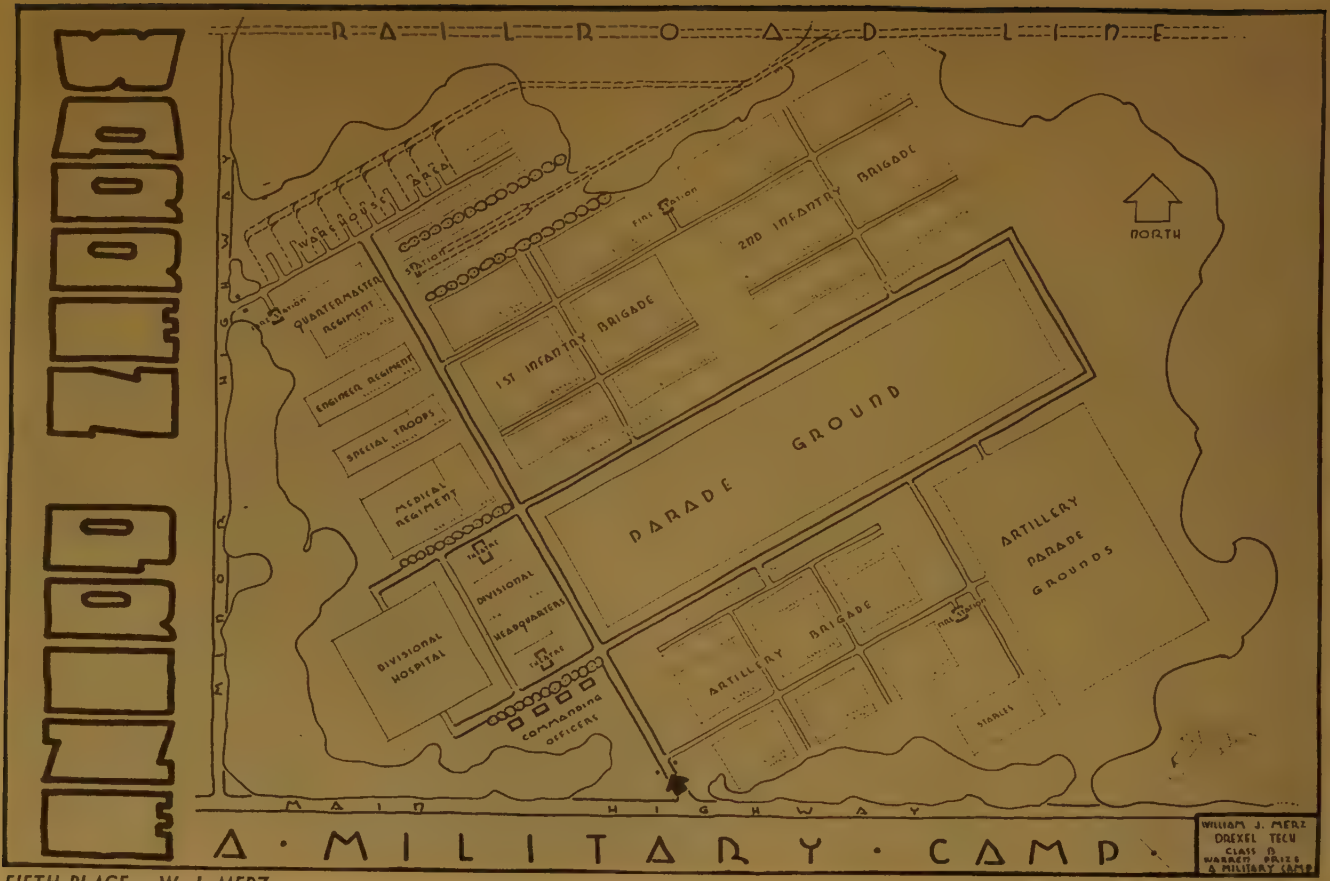


THIRD PLACE — J. C. WHEELER

THE WARREN PRIZE — A MILITARY CAMP

FOURTH PLACE — B. A. BOND

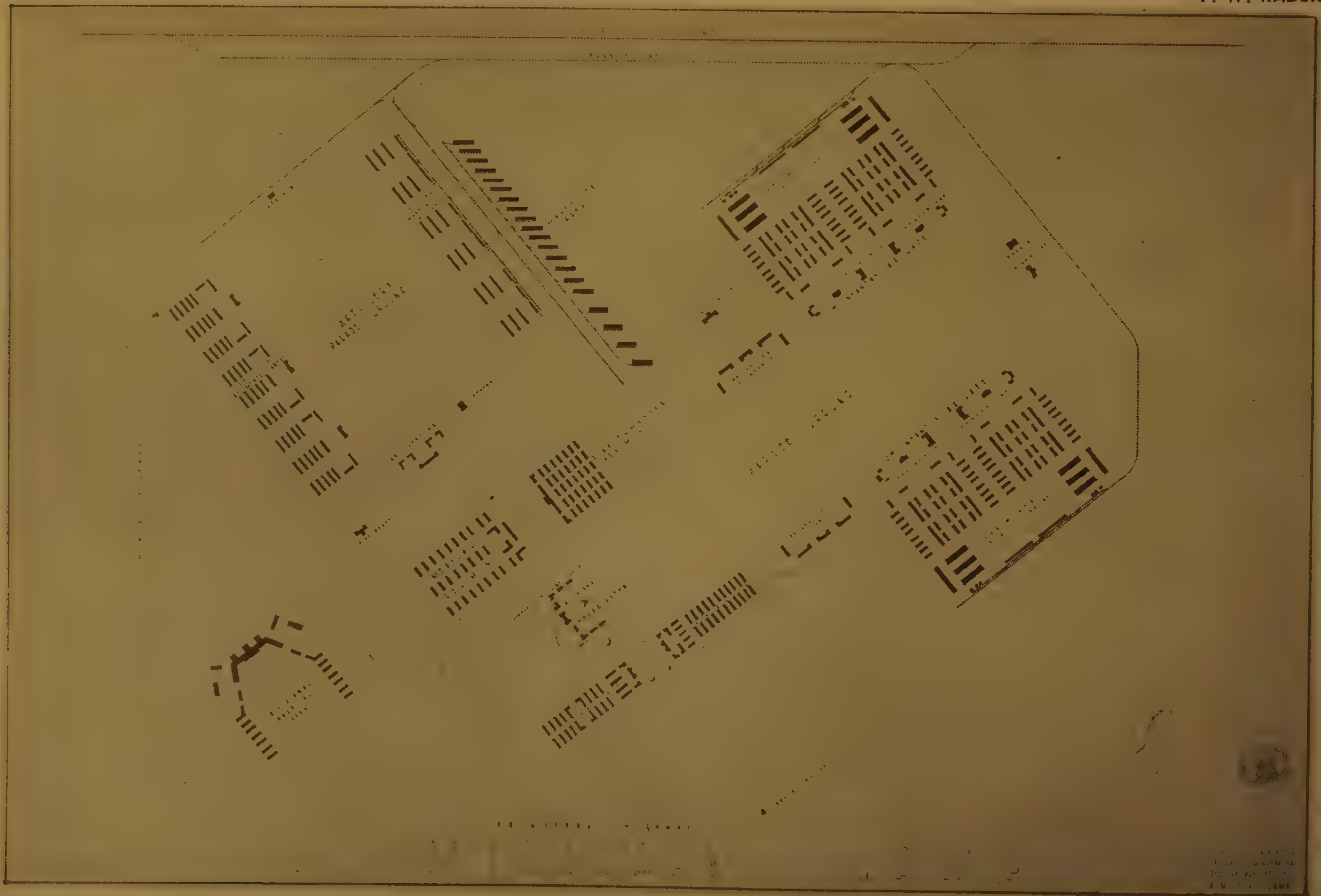


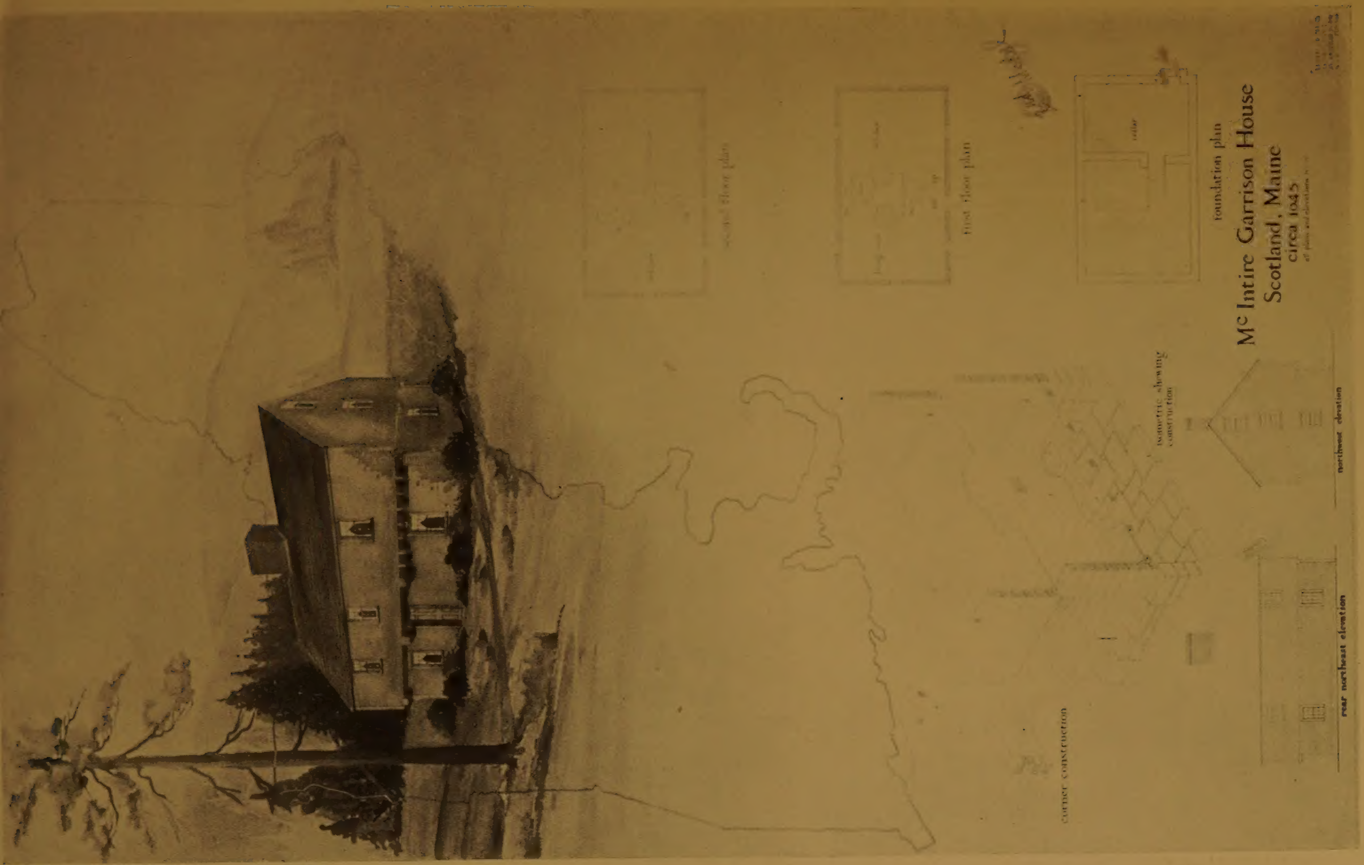


FIFTH PLACE — W. J. MERZ

THE WARREN PRIZE — A MILITARY CAMP

P. W. RADER



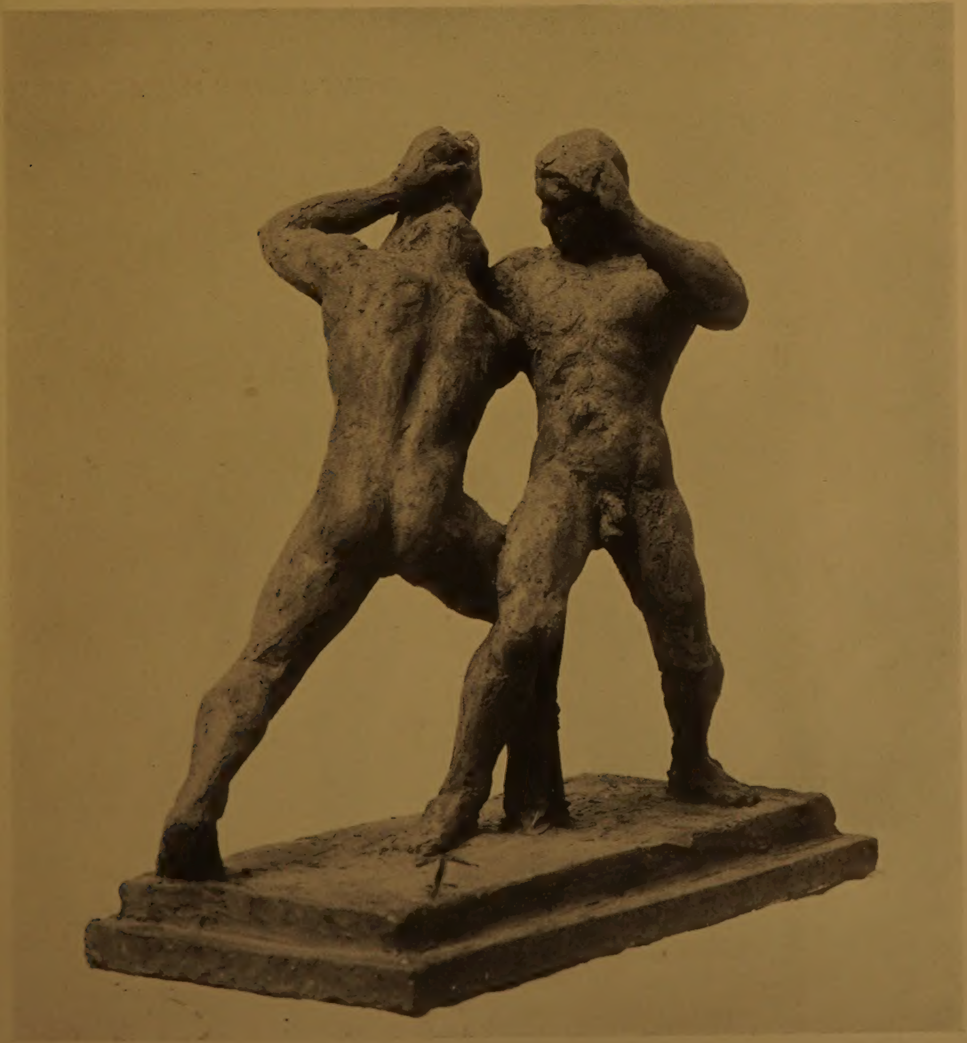


SECOND MEDAL — R. J. CRAVEN

FIRST MENTION PLACED — P. KORN

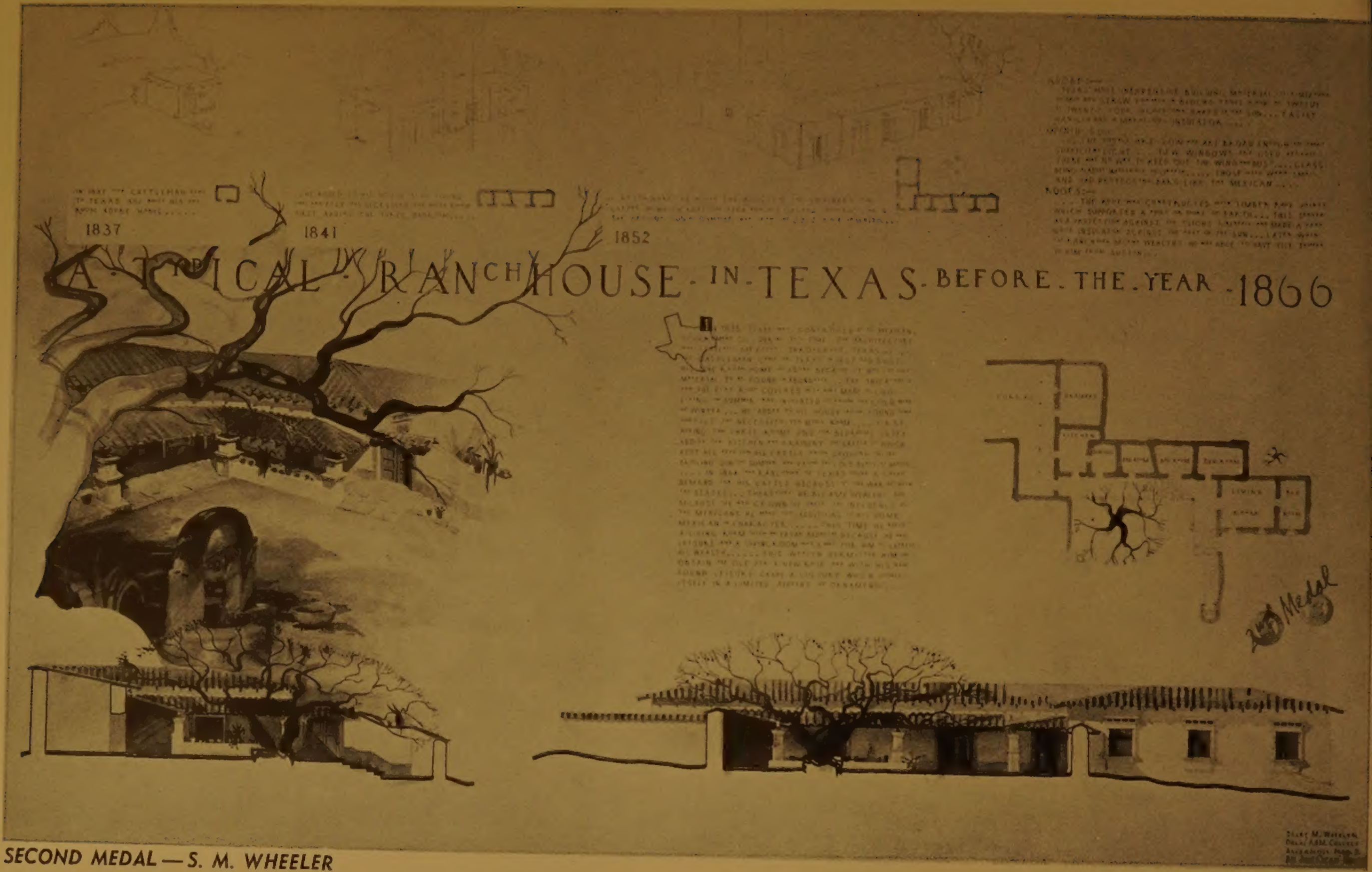
ARCHAEOLOGY PROBLEM II

AN AMERICAN HOUSE



SCULPTURE PROGRAM VI

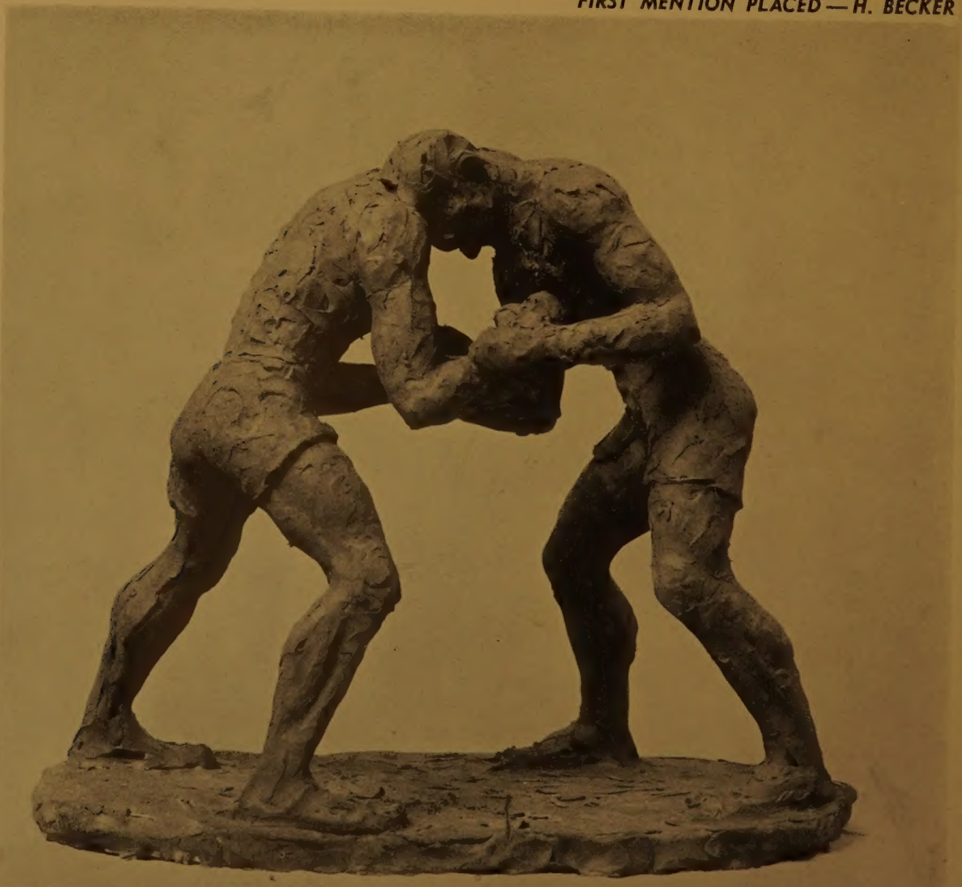
A BRONZE GROUP



SECOND MEDAL — S. M. WHEELER

ARCHAEOLOGY PROBLEM II — AN AMERICAN HOUSE

FIRST MENTION PLACED — H. BECKER



SCULPTURE PROGRAM VI

A BRONZE GROUP

COOPERATING WITH THE BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE OF WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
DREXEL EVENING INSTITUTE
GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
KANSAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
OHIO STATE COLLEGE
OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
RICE INSTITUTE
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
YALE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA, CUBA
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MURAL DECORATION

DAYTON ART INSTITUTE
JOHN HERRON ART INSTITUTE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
PORTLAND SCHOOL OF FINE AND APPLIED ARTS
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
YALE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF SCULPTURE

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

SOCIETIES COOPERATING

SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF DECORATORS
SOCIETY OF MURAL PAINTERS
NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY